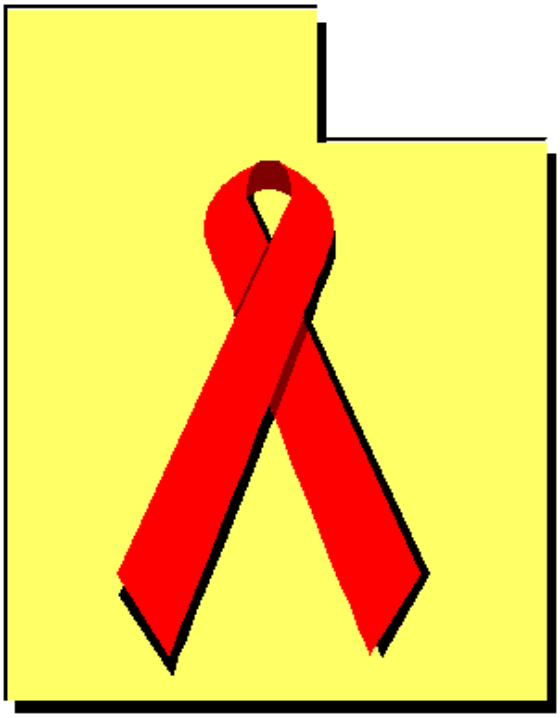
2002 UTAH HIV PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

Consumer Survey



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Overview

The HIV Prevention Program under the Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, conducted the Utah HIV Prevention Needs Assessment during the summer of 2002. The intent of the Needs Assessment was to determine the met and unmet HIV prevention needs within the target populations established by the HIV Prevention Community Planning Committee. The target populations determined by the Committee for FY 2002 are: MSM, IDU, Women, Youth (24 and under) and Rural. The survey was not designed as a scientific research tool, but was intended for community members to voice their opinions about the availability and accessibility of HIV prevention services. It was also a forum to provide suggestions on where and how these services should be delivered. The intended use of the data collected is to re-direct and target HIV prevention interventions to populations at greatest risk for contracting HIV in Utah.

Measures

There were eight main demographic categories assessed in this needs assessment. The categories provide an overall perspective of the makeup of the sample. The eight main demographic categories with their respective subcategories are described in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1
Demographic Measures

Gender	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Marital Status**	**Language**
Male	White	Married	English
Female	Black	Widowed	Spanish
Transgender	Hispanic	Divorced	Other
Transsexual	Asian/Pacific Islander	Single	
Other	American Indian/Alaska Native	Separated	
	Other	Live with partner	
		Partnered but living alone	
Age	**Sexual Identity**	**Education**	**Religious Affiliation**
0-13	Gay	8th Grade or less	Protestant
14-18	Lesbian	Some high school	Jewish
19-24	Bisexual	High school diploma	Buddhist
25-34	Heterosexual	GED	Catholic
35-44	Transsexual	Trade School	Latter Day Saint
45-54	Transgendered	Some College	Muslim
55-64	Other	Bachelor's degree	Hindu
65+		Some Graduate School	None
		Masters/Doctorate	Other

Participants were also asked for their zip code. The zip codes were classified as rural or urban areas providing another measure for comparison. Urban areas are defined as Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Weber, Davis, and Utah Counties) areas and rural areas are defined as Non-Wasatch Front areas.

There were five other categories of measures assessed in this needs assessment. The five categories were included to provide an indication of the knowledge and behaviors of the respondents. The five categories were also included to indicate usage, interest, and barriers to prevention services. The measures are described in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2
General Category Measures

Knowledge	Assessed HIVAIDS-related knowledge
Risk Behaviors	Assessed respondents involvement in risk behaviors
Utilization of Prevention Services	Assessed the level of usage for prevention services
Interest in Prevention Services	Assessed the level of interest in prevention services
Barriers to Prevention Services	Assessed the barriers encountered when seeking/using prevention services

Data Collection

Surveys were distributed between June 9, 2002 and August 16, 2002. Both formal and informal techniques were used in distributing the survey. The surveys were distributed at 24 locations in four counties throughout Utah. All HIV prevention contractors participated in the distribution of the surveys. A total of 437 surveys were collected in English and 48 were collected in Spanish.

A total of 485 surveys were returned from respondents living in 16 counties in Utah. Responses were received from locations throughout Utah and the sample is considered to be a fair representation of people throughout Utah. A majority (65.4%) of responses came from respondents living in Salt Lake County. A large distribution of surveys in Salt Lake County and the fact that Salt Lake County is the most heavily populated county in Utah can account for the large response rate observed for that county. Approximately 67.8% of responses came from urban areas (Wasatch front) and 19.6% of responses came from rural areas (Non-Wasatch front).

Sample Frame

The majority of respondents were white (68.9%) heterosexual (61.9%) males (55.3%) that were 19-24 years old (29.1%) living in urban areas (67.8%) of Utah. Survey participants were selected based on their accessibility and convenience. As a result, the sample did not mirror the proportions observed in the overall population, which limits the ability to generalize the results to the population. On the other hand, creating a scientific research study was not a primary goal of this needs assessment. The goal was to provide a forum for community members to provide suggestions and voice their opinions about the availability and accessibility of HIV prevention services.

The frequencies observed in our sample did not reflect the frequencies in the overall population. This is important to understand when interpreting the results of this needs assessment. Since the sample is not representative of the population the results observed cannot be generalized to the

population. The results should be interpreted as they pertain to this sample, not to the population.

Table 1-3 provides a comparison between a target sample distribution and the actual response received on this needs assessment. The target sample distribution is a description of a sample that would be representative of the population based on the Epidemiological Profile. The actual response describes the response observed in this needs assessment.

Table 1-3

2002 Utah HIV Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Sample Frame

	Target Sample Distribution		Actual Response		Representation
	Percent	**Sample Size** (N = 500)	**Number**	**Percent**	**Over (Under)**
Gender					
Male	80.0%	400	268	55.3%	(24.7%)
Female	18.0%	90	184	37.9%	19.9%
Transgender	1.0%	5	16	3.3%	2.3%
Transsexual	1.0%	5	4	0.8%	(0.2%)
Other	0.0%	0	3	0.6%	0.6%
Not Specified	–	–	10	2.1%	
Total	100.0%	500	485	100.0%	
Age					
0-13	1.0%	5	4	0.8%	0.2%
14-18	5.0%	25	73	15.1%	10.1%
19-24	41.0%	205	141	29.1%	(11.9%)
25-34	39.0%	195	126	26.0%	(13.0%)
35-44	11.0%	55	83	17.1%	6.1%
45-54	3.0%	15	41	8.5%	5.5%
55-64	0.0%	0	6	1.2%	1.2%
65+	0.0%	0	1	0.2%	0.2%
Not Specified	–	–	10	2.1%	
Total	100.0%	500	485	100.0%	
Race/Ethnicity					
White	72.0%	360	334	68.9%	(3.1%)
Black	12.0%	60	14	2.9%	(9.1%)
Hispanic	13.0%	65	88	18.1%	5.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%	5	17	3.5%	2.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.0%	10	14	2.9%	0.9%
Other	0.0%	0	5	1.0%	1.0%
Not Specified	–	–	13	2.7%	
Total	100.0%	500	485	100.0%	
Sexual Identity					
Gay	58.0%	290	79	16.3%	(41.7%)
Lesbian	2.0%	10	20	4.1%	2.1%
Bisexual	8.0%	40	32	6.6%	(1.4%)
Heterosexual	30.0%	150	300	61.9%	31.9%
Transsexual	1.0%	5	3	0.6%	(0.4%)
Transgendered	1.0%	5	6	1.2%	0.2%
Other	0.0%	0	16	3.2%	3.2%
Not Specified	–	–	29	6.0%	
Total	100.0%	500	485	100.0%	

Note. Numbers without parentheses depict over-representation in the representation column. Numbers with parentheses depict under-representation in the representation column. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Considerations for Future Research

Prevention needs assessments will use the Epidemiological Profile as a guideline for creating variables on future surveys. This will provide a sense of consistency in understanding needs assessment and epidemiological data. Based on the knowledge gained from the current needs assessment, additional measures will be included on future needs assessments. The additional measures will assist in re-directing and targeting HIV prevention interventions to populations at greatest risk for contracting HIV. Suggested demographic measures for future needs assessments are described in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4
Demographic Measures

Gender	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Sexual Orientation**	**Language**
Male	White	Gay	English
Female	Black	Lesbian	Spanish
	Hispanic	Bisexual	
	Asian/Pacific Islander	Heterosexual	
	American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age	**Target Populations**	**Location**	
Under 13	MSM	Rural (Non-Wasatch)	
13-19	IDU	Urban (Wasatch)	
20-29	MSM/IDU		
30-39	Heterosexual		
40-49			
over 49			

Efforts will be made to mirror the population proportions in demographic groups so that the results observed will be accurate estimates of population characteristics. Efforts will also be taken to select an adequate number of respondents in target demographics so that advanced statistical comparisons can be completed using target populations.

Analysis

Frequency tables and graphical displays were created for all measures. Based on the frequencies observed and the goals of the current study, individual categories within the demographics were selected for further analyses. The individual categories that were selected for further analyses are described in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5
Measures used in Chi Square Analyses

	Number	Percent of the total sample
Gender		
Male	268	55.3%
Female	184	37.9%
Age		
14-18	73	15.1%
19-24	141	29.1%
25-34	126	26.0%
35-44	83	17.1%
45-54	41	8.5%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	334	68.9%
Hispanic	88	18.1%
Sexual Identity		
Gay	79	16.3%
Bisexual	32	6.6%
Heterosexual	300	61.9%
Location		
Rural	95	19.6%
Urban	329	67.8%

The five main categories include gender, age, race/ethnicity, sexual identity, and location. These demographics were selected because of their benefits with regard to prevention planning efforts. Other demographic categories were excluded due to the challenges faced in targeting prevention efforts to the specific demographic. The individual demographics selected for further analyses were selected based on *N* sizes. An *N* size of 30 was chosen for the cutoff point. In practice, samples with an *N* size over 30 provide relatively accurate estimates of the population characteristics.

Knowledge Results

Respondents were asked six questions pertaining to HIV/AIDS related issues. The questions were:

1. Which one of these bodily fluids cannot transmit HIV?
2. True or False: HIV is the virus that causes AIDS.
3. Which type of condom provides the best protection against the transmission of HIV?
4. Which of the following insects transmit HIV?
5. Which is the correct way for cleaning syringes?
6. Who is most at risk for contracting HIV?

The correct answer for question #1 was saliva. Respondents were given other choices such as semen, breast milk, blood, and vaginal fluid. The correct answer for question #2 was true. The correct answer for question #3 was latex condoms. Respondents were given various other types of condoms as alternate choices. The correct answer for question #4 was "insects do not transmit HIV." The correct answer for #5 was cleaning with hot water and bleach several times. The correct answer for question #6 was "anyone can become infected with HIV." The numbers of correct/incorrect responses with their associated frequencies are displayed in Table 1-6.

Table 1-6
Knowledge Results

Question 1	**Number**	**Percent**
Correct	352	72.6%
Incorrect	124	25.2%
Not Specified	9	1.9%
Total	485	100.0%

Question 2	**Number**	**Percent**
Correct	466	96.1%
Incorrect	15	3.1%
Not Specified	4	0.8%
Total	485	100.0%

Question 3	**Number**	**Percent**
Correct	307	63.3%
Incorrect	170	35.1%
Not Specified	8	1.6%
Total	485	100.0%

Question 4	**Number**	**Percent**
Correct	306	63.1%
Incorrect	161	33.2%
Not Specified	18	3.7%
Total	485	100.0%

Question 5	**Number**	**Percent**
Correct	236	48.7%
Incorrect	238	49.0%
Not Specified	11	2.3%
Total	485	100.0%

Question 6	**Number**	**Percent**
Correct	465	95.9%
Incorrect	12	2.5%
Not Specified	8	1.6%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Risk Behavior Results

Respondents were asked to indicate their experience with drugs and alcohol. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 1-7.

Table 1-7
Drug/Alcohol Experience

	Number	**Percent**
Drink w/Friends	241	49.7%
Drugs w/Friends	123	25.4%
Drink w/o Friends	113	23.3%
Drugs w/o Friends	121	24.9%
Don't Drink	134	27.6%
Don't Use Drugs	181	37.3%

Note. Totals will be greater than 485 and 100% due to the possibility of multiple selections.

Three questions were asked about intravenous drug use. The questions assessed:

1. Whether or not the respondent had ever used intravenous drugs.
2. Whether or not the respondent currently uses intravenous drugs.
3. Whether or not the respondent has ever shared needles.

The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 1-8.

Table 1-8
Intravenous Drug Use

Intravenous Drug Use	Number	Percent
Yes	86	17.7%
No	396	81.6%
Not Specified	3	0.6%
Total	485	100.0%
Current Intravenous Drug Use	**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	19	22.1%
No	66	77.9%
Total	86	100.0%
Shared Needles	**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	46	52.3%
No	42	47.7%
Total	88	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Respondents were also asked about unsafe sex practices. The three questions assessed:

1. Whether or not the respondent had had unprotected sex with someone that they knew to have had HIV/AIDS.
2. Whether or not the respondent had exchanged sex for drugs or money.
3. Whether or not the respondent had exchanged drugs or money for sex.

The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 1-9.

Table 1-9
Unsafe Sex Practices

Unsafe Sex with HIV/AIDS	Number	Percent
Yes	17	3.5%
No	454	93.6%
Not Specified	13	2.9%
Total	485	100.0%
Sex for Drugs or Money	**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	52	10.7%
No	422	87.0%
Not Specified	11	2.2%
Total	485	100.0%

Drugs or Money for Sex	Number	Percent
Yes	37	7.6%
No	437	90.1%
Not Specified	11	2.2%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Utilization of Prevention Services Results

Respondents were asked the following questions about their usage of prevention services:

1. Have you had an HIV test?
2. Have you ever been approached by an Outreach Worker?
3. Have you ever attended an HIV/AIDS Prevention Workshop?
4. Have you ever received HIV/AIDS Prevention Counseling?

The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 1-10.

Table 1-10
Utilization of Prevention Services

HIV Test	Number	Percent
Yes	292	60.2%
No	186	38.4%
Not Specified	7	1.4%
Total	485	100.0%
Outreach Worker	**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	152	31.3%
No	321	66.2%
Not Specified	12	2.5%
Total	485	100.0%
Prevention Workshop	**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	120	24.7%
No	355	73.2%
Not Specified	10	2.1%%
Total	485	100.0%
Prevention Counseling	**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	190	39.2%
No	274	56.5%
Not Specified	20	4.1%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Interest in Prevention Services Results

Respondents were asked to indicate their interest in five prevention services. The services were school programs/safer sex education classes in high school, needle exchange, one-time small group discussions about condom use, one-time small group discussions about STD prevention,

and HIV/AIDS 101 training. Respondents were allowed to pick multiple services. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 1-11.

Table 1-11
Interest in Services

	Number	Percent
School Programs	168	34.6%
Needle Exchange	60	12.4%
Condom Use	77	15.9%
STD Prevention	128	26.4%
HIV/AIDS 101	145	29.9%

Note. Figures represent proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$).

Respondents were asked to indicate their interest in five prevention workshops. The workshops would cover topics such as communication/negotiation, self-esteem, relationship building, intimacy, and coming out. Respondents were allowed to pick multiple workshops. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 1-12.

Table 1-12
Interest in Workshops

	Number	Percent
Communication Skills	142	29.3%
Self-Esteem	184	37.9%
Relationship Building	192	39.6%
Intimacy	131	27.0%
Coming Out	61	12.6%

Note. Figures represent proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$).

Respondents were also asked to indicate the best possible locations for offering prevention services and advertising such services. They were also asked to indicate any barriers encountered when accessing prevention services. These questions were asked to aid in the re-directing and targeting of HIV prevention services to populations at greatest risk of contracting HIV. The results are listed in the *"Interest in Prevention Services"* section of this report.

Differences Observed in Demographic Groups

Approximately 336 comparisons were made between 14 demographic measures and 24 general measures. The five demographic groups that did not display significant differences were:

1) Males
2) 25-34 year olds
3) Whites
4) Heterosexuals
5) Urban Areas (Wasatch Front)

Non-significant results occurred for these demographics because the sample consisted mainly of white heterosexual males that lived in urban areas. The nine remaining demographics had significant differences when compared to the overall sample. The significant results observed were:

1) **Females**
   - Females were less likely to have been approached by an outreach worker as compared to the overall sample.

2) **14-18 year olds**
   - 14-18 year olds had a higher number of incorrect responses for the knowledge question about insects transmitting HIV as compared to the overall sample.
   - 14-18 year olds had a higher number of incorrect responses for the knowledge question about syringes as compared to the overall sample.
   - 14-18 year olds were less likely to have had an HIV test as compared to the overall sample.
   - 14-18 year olds were less likely to have attended a HIV/AIDS prevention workshop as compared to the overall sample.
   - 14-18 year olds were more likely to be interested in the "school programs" service.
   - 14-18 year olds were less likely to be interested in the "communication skills" and "relationship building" workshops as compared to the overall sample**.**

3) **19-24 year olds**
   - 19-24 year olds were less likely to have shared needles as compared to the overall sample.

4) **35-44 year olds**
   - 35-44 year olds had a higher number of correct responses for the knowledge question about syringes as compared to the overall sample.
   - 35-44 year olds were more likely to have used intravenous drugs sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.
   - 35-44 year olds were more likely to have shared needles as compared to the overall sample.
   - 35-44 year olds were more likely to have exchanged sex for drugs or money sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.
   - 35-44 year olds were more likely to have had an HIV test as compared to the overall sample.
   - 35-44 year olds were more likely to have attended an HIV/AIDS prevention workshop as compared to the overall sample.

5) **45-54 year olds**
   - 45-54 year olds had a higher number of incorrect responses for the knowledge question about condoms as compared to the overall sample.

- 45-54 year olds had a higher number of correct responses for the knowledge question about syringes as compared to the overall sample.
- 45-54 year olds were less likely to have shared needles as compared to the overall sample.
- 45-54 year olds were less likely to have exchanged sex for drugs or money sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.
- 45-54 year olds were less likely to have been approached by an outreach worker as compared to the overall sample.
- 45-54 year olds were less likely to be interested in the "school programs," "condom use," and "STD prevention" services as compared to the overall sample.
- 45-54 year olds were less likely to be interested in the "communication skills," "relationship building," and "intimacy," workshops as compared to the overall sample.

6) Hispanics

- Hispanics were more likely to be interested in the "school programs," "condom use," "STD prevention," and "HIV/AIDS 101" services as compared to the overall sample**.**
- Hispanics were less likely to be interested in the "intimacy" workshop as compared to the overall sample.

7) Gays

- Gays had a higher number of correct responses for the knowledge question about condoms as compared to the overall sample.
- Gays were less likely to have used intravenous drugs sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.
- Gays were more likely to have had unsafe sex with someone they knew to have had HIV/AIDS as compared to the overall sample.
- Gays were more likely to have had an HIV test as compared to the overall sample.
- Gays were more likely to have been approached by an outreach worker as compared to the overall sample.
- Gays were more likely to be interested in the "STD prevention" and "HIV/AIDS 101" services as compared to the overall sample.
- Gays were more likely to be interested in the "relationship building," "intimacy," and "coming out" workshops as compared to the overall sample.

8) Bisexuals

- Bisexuals had a higher number of incorrect responses for the knowledge question about bodily fluids as compared to the overall sample.
- Bisexuals were more likely to have used intravenous drugs sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.
- Bisexuals were more likely to have exchanged sex for drugs or money sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.
- Bisexuals were more likely to have exchanged drugs or money for sex sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

- Bisexuals were more likely to have had an HIV test as compared to the overall sample.
- Bisexuals were more likely to have been approached by an outreach worker as compared to the overall sample.
- Bisexuals were less likely to be interested in the "HIV/AIDS 101" service as compared to the overall sample.
- Bisexuals were less likely to be interested in the "self-esteem" workshop as compared to the overall sample.

9) Rural Areas (Non-Wasatch)

- Respondents living in rural areas were less likely to have used intravenous drugs sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.
- Respondents living in rural areas were less likely to have exchanged drugs or money for sex sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.
- Respondents living in rural areas were less likely to have been approached by an outreach worker as compared to the overall sample.
- Respondents living in rural areas were less likely to have attended an HIV/AIDS prevention workshop as compared to the overall sample.
- Respondents living in rural areas were less likely to be interested in the "Needle Exchange" service as compared to the overall sample.
- Respondents living in rural areas were more likely to be interested in the "relationship building" workshop as compared to the overall sample.

Overview

Introduction

The HIV Prevention Program under the Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, conducted the Utah HIV Prevention Needs Assessment. The Needs Assessment was funded by the Utah Department of Health, HIV Prevention Program through cooperative agreement by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The intent of the Needs Assessment was to determine the met and unmet HIV prevention needs within the target populations established by the HIV Prevention Community Planning Committee. In addition, questions were designed to identify barriers to reaching prevention services and engaging them in prevention activities. The target populations determined by the Committee for FY 2002 are: MSM, IDU, Women, Youth (24 and under) and Rural. The intended use of the data collected is to re-direct and target HIV prevention interventions to populations at greatest risk for contracting HIV in Utah.

Goals and Objectives

The Consumer Survey was designed to help the HIV Prevention Community Planning Committee and the HIV Prevention Program make evidenced-based decisions concerning HIV prevention needs throughout the State of Utah. It was not designed as a scientific research tool, but was intended for community members to voice their opinions about the availability and accessibility of HIV prevention services. It was also a forum to provide suggestions on where and how these services should be delivered. The survey tool helped to identify met and unmet HIV prevention needs and barriers to reaching and engaging high-risk populations in prevention activities. Another objective was to access the knowledge of specific target populations as related to HIV transmission.

Methodology

SURVEY

Development

The survey was created in a series of five stages: Research, drafting, review, consultation, and testing. Materials such as the Academy for Educational Development's Assessing the Need for HIV Prevention Services[1] provided a theoretical background for the creation of the survey. Needs Assessments completed by the Colorado Department of Health and the New Hampshire Department of Health were also used as working examples of how a Needs Assessment could be conducted in states similar to Utah. The survey was pilot tested in the community during Utah PRIDE Day to test workability, length of time it took to complete, and overall response to the survey by those that took it. Very minor modifications were made to the survey after the pilot. When revisions were complete the survey was ready for distribution.

Measures

There were eight main demographic categories assessed in this needs assessment. The categories provided an overall perspective of the makeup of the sample. While eight categories were used to describe the sample, only four categories were used to assess differences within demographic groups. See the analysis section of this report for a more detailed explanation of why four groups were used. The eight main demographic categories with their respective subcategories are described in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1
Demographic Measures

Gender	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Marital Status**	**Language**
Male	White	Married	English
Female	Black	Widowed	Spanish
Transgender	Hispanic	Divorced	Other
Transsexual	Asian/Pacific Islander	Single	
Other	American Indian/Alaska Native	Separated	
	Other	Live with partner	
		Partnered but living alone	
Age	**Sexual Identity**	**Education**	**Religious Affiliation**
0-13	Gay	8th Grade or less	Protestant
14-18	Lesbian	Some high school	Jewish
19-24	Bisexual	High school diploma	Buddhist
25-34	Heterosexual	GED	Catholic
35-44	Transsexual	Trade School	Latter Day Saint
45-54	Transgendered	Some College	Muslim
55-64	Other	Bachelor's degree	Hindu
65+		Some Graduate School	None
		Masters/Doctorate	Other

[1] Assessing the Need for HIV Prevention Services: A Guide for Community Planning Groups, Academy for Educational Development, Center for Community-Based Health Strategies, August 1999.

Survey participants were asked to identify themselves using the eight demographic categories. Participants were also asked for their zip code. The zip codes were classified as rural or urban areas providing another measure for comparison. Aside from the demographic identifiers, survey participants were ensured that their responses would be kept confidential. There was an optional section at the end of the survey where the respondent could write his or her name and contact information to participate in a follow up survey.

There were five other categories of measures assessed in this needs assessment. The five categories were included to provide an indication of the knowledge and behaviors of the respondents. The five categories were also included to indicate usage, interest, and barriers to prevention services. The measures are described in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2
General Category Measures

Knowledge	Assessed HIVAIDS-related knowledge
Risk Behaviors	Assessed respondents involvement in risk behaviors
Utilization of Prevention Services	Assessed the level of usage for prevention services
Interest in Prevention Services	Assessed the level of interest in prevention services
Barriers to Prevention Services	Assessed the barriers encountered when seeking/using prevention services

DATA COLLECTION

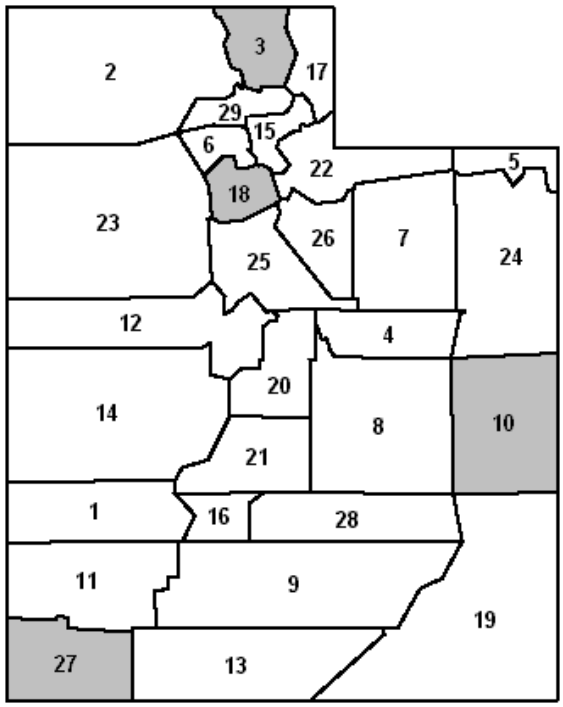
Distribution

Surveys were distributed between June 9, 2002 and August 16, 2002. Both formal and informal techniques were used in distributing the survey. Informal techniques included asking people in parks, malls, and coffee shops to participate in the survey. Formal techniques included setting up booths at community activities such as Utah PRIDE Day and the Utah AIDS Walk, asking members of the HIV Prevention Community Planning Committee to distribute surveys to their clients, and surveying people when they came in for an HIV test. The surveys were distributed at 24 locations in four counties throughout Utah. All HIV prevention contractors participated in the distribution of the surveys. The locations with their associated distribution data are described in Table 3-1 and Figure 3-1.

Table 3-1
Survey Distribution Locations

Location	English	Spanish	Total	Percent	County
Central City-Testing Day	12	0	12	2.5%	Salt Lake
Drum Circle Outreach #1	19	0	19	4.0%	Salt Lake
Drum Circle Outreach #2	25	0	25	5.2%	Salt Lake
Edwin's Jail Outreach	65	0	65	13.4%	Salt Lake
Gay and Lesbian Community Center of St. George	50	0	50	10.3%	Washington
Harm Reduction Project - Group #2	6	0	6	1.2%	Salt Lake
Harm Reduction Project - Group #3	6	0	6	1.2%	Salt Lake
Harm Reduction Project - IDU Group	8	0	8	1.7%	Salt Lake
Harm Reduction Project - Spanish	0	7	7	1.4%	Salt Lake
Homeless Youth Resource Center #1	15	0	15	3.1%	Salt Lake
Homeless Youth Resource Center #2	20	0	20	4.1%	Salt Lake
Kelly Byrnes/MCC	7	0	7	1.4%	Cache
Mark Webster/Castle Valley	13	0	13	2.7%	Grand
Project Reality Home	11	0	11	2.3%	Salt Lake
Rene/UAF Spanish Outreach	0	27	27	5.6%	Salt Lake
Salt Lake County Division of Youth Resources	32	0	32	6.6%	Salt Lake
Salt Lake Valley Health Department - Testing Day	52	5	57	11.8%	Salt Lake
Southwest Health Dept.	12	0	12	2.5%	Washington
St. George WIC Clinic	18	4	22	4.5%	Washington
U of U-Testing Day	6	0	6	1.2%	Salt Lake
UAF Test Results	34	0	34	7.0%	Salt Lake
Utah PRIDE Day	26	0	26	5.4%	Salt Lake
Vecino a Vecino	0	5	5	1.0%	Salt Lake
Total	**437**	**48**	**485**	**100.0%**	

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.



Legend		
1-Beaver	11-Iron	21-Sevier
2-Box Elder	12-Juab	22-Summit
3-Cache	13-Kane	23-Tooele
4-Carbon	14-Millard	24-Uintah
5-Daggett	15-Morgan	25-Utah
6-Davis	16-Piute	26-Wasatch
7-Duchesne	17-Rich	27-Washington
8-Emery	18-Salt Lake	28-Wayne
9-Garfield	19-San Juan	29-Weber
10-Grand	20-Sanpete	

Figure 3-1. Distribution of surveys by county. The shaded counties are the counties where the surveys were distributed.

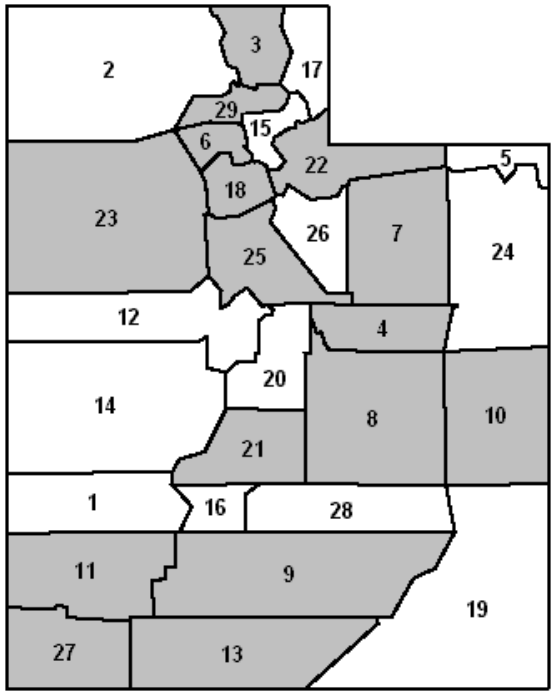
Response

A total of 485 surveys were returned from respondents living in 16 counties in Utah. All of the most populous counties are represented in the surveys received. Reponses were received from locations throughout Utah and the sample is considered to be a fair representation of people throughout Utah. A majority (65.4%) of responses came from respondents living in Salt Lake County. A large distribution of surveys in Salt Lake County and the fact that Salt Lake County is the most heavily populated county in Utah can account for the large response rate observed for that county. Approximately 67.8% of responses came from urban areas (Wasatch Front: Salt Lake, Weber, Davis, and Utah Counties) and 19.6% of responses came from rural areas (Non-Wasatch Front). The response rates and county responses are described in Table 3-2 and Figure 3-2.

Table 3-2
Survey Response by Location

Location in Utah by County	Number	Percent	Rural	Urban
Cache	6	1.2%	6	–
Carbon	3	0.6%	3	–
Davis	4	0.8%	–	4
Duchesne	1	0.2%	1	–
Emery	1	0.2%	1	–
Garfield	1	0.2%	1	–
Grand	9	1.9%	9	–
Iron	3	0.6%	3	–
Kane	1	0.2%	1	–
Salt Lake	317	65.4%	–	317
Sevier	1	0.2%	1	–
Summit	1	0.2%	1	–
Tooele	1	0.2%	1	–
Utah	4	0.8%	–	4
Washington	67	13.8%	67	–
Weber	4	0.8%	–	4
No indication	49	10.1%	–	–
Out of state	12	2.5%	–	–
Total	**485**	**100.0%**	***N* = 95**	***N* = 329**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.



Legend		
1-Beaver	11-Iron	21-Sevier
2-Box Elder	12-Juab	22-Summit
3-Cache	13-Kane	23-Tooele
4-Carbon	14-Millard	24-Uintah
5-Daggett	15-Morgan	25-Utah
6-Davis	16-Piute	26-Wasatch
7-Duchesne	17-Rich	27-Washington
8-Emery	18-Salt Lake	28-Wayne
9-Garfield	19-San Juan	29-Weber
10-Grand	20-Sanpete	

Figure 3-2. Surveys returned by county. The shaded counties are the counties where the respondents lived.

Sample Frame

The majority of respondents were white (68.9%) heterosexual (61.9%) males (55.3%) that were 19-24 years old (29.1%) living in urban areas (67.8%) of Utah. Survey participants were selected based on their accessibility and convenience. As a result, the sample did not mirror the proportions observed in the overall population, which limits the ability to generalize the results to the population. On the other hand, creating a scientific research study was not a primary goal of this needs assessment. The goal was to provide a forum for community members to provide suggestions and voice their opinions about the availability and accessibility of HIV prevention services. Another goal was to determine the met and unmet HIV Prevention needs within the target populations.

Chi square analysis showed that the actual responses observed in this needs assessment are not representative of the population. Gender [$\chi^2(3, N = 472) = 34.95, p < .01$], age [$\chi^2(5, N = 468) = 41.7, p < .01$], race/ethnicity [$\chi^2(4, N = 467) = 15.96, p < .01$], and sexual identity [$\chi^2(5, N = 440) = 66.55, p < .01$] all had significant results. That means that the frequencies observed in our sample did not reflect the frequencies in the overall population. This is important to understand when interpreting the results of this needs assessment. Since the sample is not representative of the population the results observed cannot be generalized to the population. The results should be interpreted as they pertain to this sample, not to the population. In order to provide an accurate representation of the overall population characteristics another needs assessment should be conducted with a representative sample.

Table 3-3 provides a comparison between a target sample distribution and the actual response received on this needs assessment. The target sample distribution is a description of a sample that would be representative of the population based on the Epidemiological Profile. The actual response describes the response observed in this needs assessment. The representation column shows the difference between the target sample percents and the percents in the needs assessment sample.

Table 3-3
2002 Utah HIV Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Sample Frame

	Target Sample Distribution		Actual Response		Representation
	Percent	**Sample Size** (N = 500)	**Number**	**Percent**	**Over (Under)**
Gender					
Male	80.0%	400	268	55.3%	(24.7%)
Female	18.0%	90	184	37.9%	19.9%
Transgender	1.0%	5	16	3.3%	2.3%
Transsexual	1.0%	5	4	0.8%	(0.2%)
Other	0.0%	0	3	0.6%	0.6%
Not Specified	–	–	10	2.1%	
Total	100.0%	500	485	100.0%	
Age					
0-13	1.0%	5	4	0.8%	0.2%
14-18	5.0%	25	73	15.1%	10.1%
19-24	41.0%	205	141	29.1%	(11.9%)
25-34	39.0%	195	126	26.0%	(13.0%)
35-44	11.0%	55	83	17.1%	6.1%
45-54	3.0%	15	41	8.5%	5.5%
55-64	0.0%	0	6	1.2%	1.2%
65+	0.0%	0	1	0.2%	0.2%
Not Specified	–	–	10	2.1%	
Total	100.0%	500	485	100.0%	
Race/Ethnicity					
White	72.0%	360	334	68.9%	(3.1%)
Black	12.0%	60	14	2.9%	(9.1%)
Hispanic	13.0%	65	88	18.1%	5.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%	5	17	3.5%	2.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.0%	10	14	2.9%	0.9%
Other	0.0%	0	5	1.0%	1.0%
Not Specified	–	–	13	2.7%	
Total	100.0%	500	485	100.0%	
Sexual Identity					
Gay	58.0%	290	79	16.3%	(41.7%)
Lesbian	2.0%	10	20	4.1%	2.1%
Bisexual	8.0%	40	32	6.6%	(1.4%)
Heterosexual	30.0%	150	300	61.9%	31.9%
Transsexual	1.0%	5	3	0.6%	(0.4%)
Transgendered	1.0%	5	6	1.2%	0.2%
Other	0.0%	0	16	3.2%	3.2%
Not Specified	–	–	29	6.0%	
Total	100.0%	500	485	100.0%	

Note. Numbers without parentheses depict over-representation in the representation column. Numbers with parentheses depict under-representation in the representation column. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

ANALYSIS

The survey data was coded and loaded into SPSS[2]. All data was analyzed using SPSS, Microsoft Excel[3], or both. Descriptive statistics were completed for the entire data set to identify any outliers. Outliers were examined to identify any data entry errors. Errors were corrected and the data set was prepared for analysis.

Frequency tables and graphical displays were created for the demographic categories and other category measures. The demographic categories and other category measures are described in the "Measures" section of this report. Based on the frequencies observed and the goals of the current study, individual categories within the demographics were selected for further analyses. The individual categories that were selected for further analyses are described in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1
Measures used in Chi Square Analyses

	Number	Percent of the total sample
Gender		
Male	268	55.3%
Female	184	37.9%
Age		
14-18	73	15.1%
19-24	141	29.1%
25-34	126	26.0%
35-44	83	17.1%
45-54	41	8.5%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	334	68.9%
Hispanic	88	18.1%
Sexual Identity		
Gay	79	16.3%
Bisexual	32	6.6%
Heterosexual	300	61.9%
Location		
Rural	95	19.6%
Urban	329	67.8%

The five main categories include gender, age, race/ethnicity, sexual identity, and location. These demographics were selected because of their benefits with regard to prevention planning efforts. Other demographic categories were excluded due to the challenges faced in targeting prevention efforts to the specific demographic. The individual demographics selected for further analyses were selected based on *N* sizes. An *N* size of 30 was chosen for the cutoff point. In practice, samples with an *N* size over 30 provide relatively accurate estimates of the population characteristics.

[1] Statistical Package for the Social Sciences; Product of SPSS Inc.
[3] Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet application; Product of Microsoft Corporation

Chi Square analyses were completed to identify differences within demographic groups. The overall sample frequencies were used as the frequencies expected in the Chi Square analyses. Individual demographic frequencies were used as the frequencies observed. Significant Chi Square results are reported in the results section of this report. Frequency tables were completed for all significant Chi Square results to aid in interpretation.

Results

DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender

The sample was predominantly male (55.3%) and female (37.9%). The male and female demographics were the only groups used in comparison analyses. All other gender demographics were excluded due to small sample size. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 5-1 and Figure 5-1.

Table 5-1

Frequency Table for the Gender Demographic

	Number	Percent
Gender		
Male	268	55.3%
Female	184	37.9%
Transgender	16	3.3%
Transsexual	4	0.8%
Other	3	0.6%
Not Specified[a]	10	2.1%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

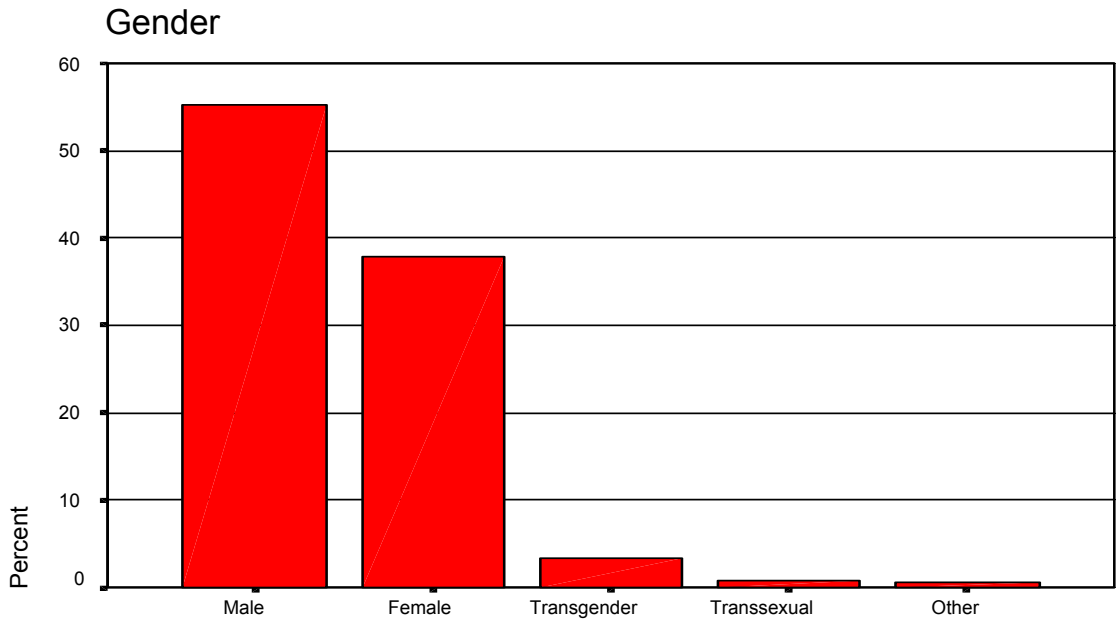


Figure 5-1. Gender demographic.

Age

The ages of respondents in the sample peaked at 19-24 with a decline in representation for all age groups through the age of 65 and older. The groups used in comparison analyses were the 14-18 through 45-54 age groups. All other age groups were excluded due to small sample size. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 5-2 and Figure 5-2.

Table 5-2

Frequency Table for the Age Demographic

	Number	Percent
Age		
0-13	4	0.8%
14-18	73	15.1%
19-24	141	29.1%
25-34	126	26.0%
35-44	83	17.1%
45-54	41	8.5%
55-64	6	1.2%
65+	1	0.2%
Not Specified[a]	10	2.1%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

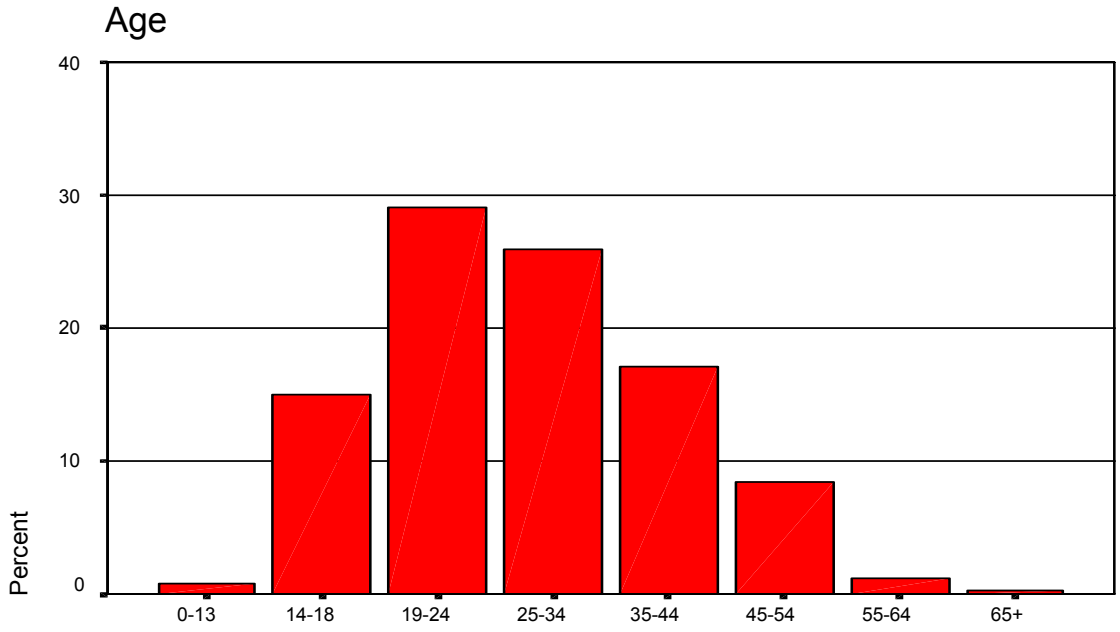


Figure 5-2. Age demographic.

Race/Ethnicity

The sample was predominantly white (68.9%) followed by Hispanic (18.1%). The white and Hispanic demographics were the only groups used in comparison analyses. All other race/ethnicity demographics were excluded due to small sample size. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 5-3 and Figure 5-3.

Table 5-3

Frequency Table for the Race/Ethnicity Demographic

	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
White	334	68.9%
Black	14	2.9%
Hispanic	88	18.1%
Asian/PI[a]	17	3.5%
AI/AN[b]	14	2.9%
Other	5	1.0%
Not Specified[c]	13	2.7%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Pacific Islander. [b]American Indian/Alaska Native. [c]Excluded from graphical display.

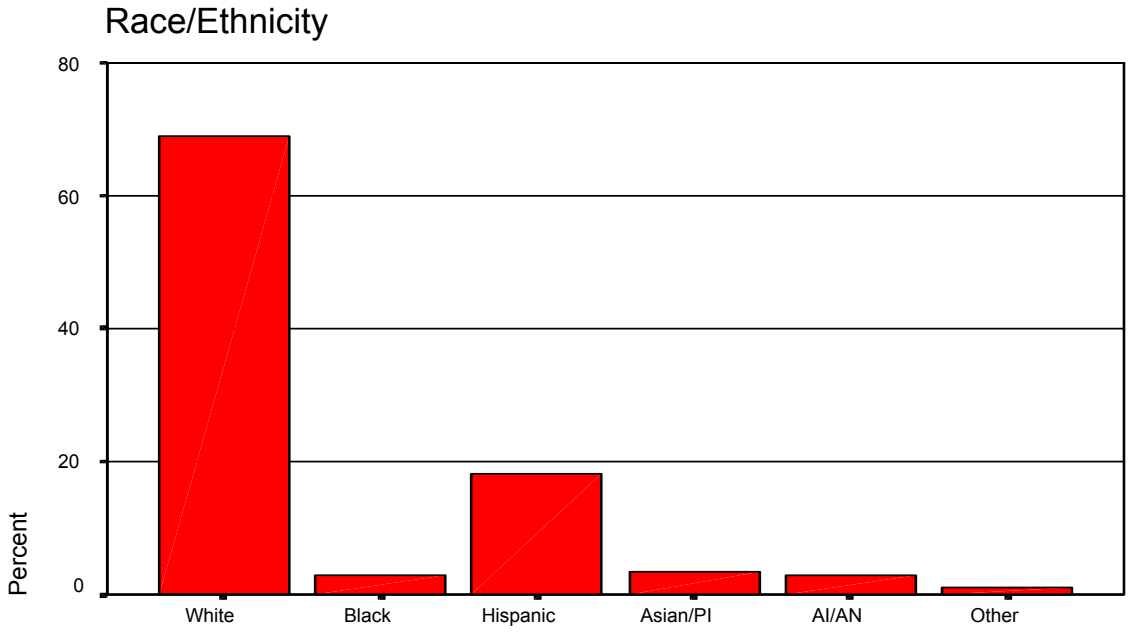


Figure 5-3. Race/Ethnicity demographic.

Sexual Identity

The sample was predominantly heterosexual (61.9%) followed by gays (16.3%). The gay, bisexual, and heterosexual demographics were the only groups used in comparison analyses. All other sexual identities were excluded due to small sample size. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 5-4 and Figure 5-4.

Table 5-4

Frequency Table for the Sexual Identity Demographic

	Number	Percent
Sexual Identity		
Gay	79	16.3%
Lesbian	20	4.1%
Bisexual	32	6.6%
Heterosexual	300	61.9%
Transsexual	3	0.6%
Transgendered	6	1.2%
Other	16	3.2%
Not Specified[a]	29	6.0%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

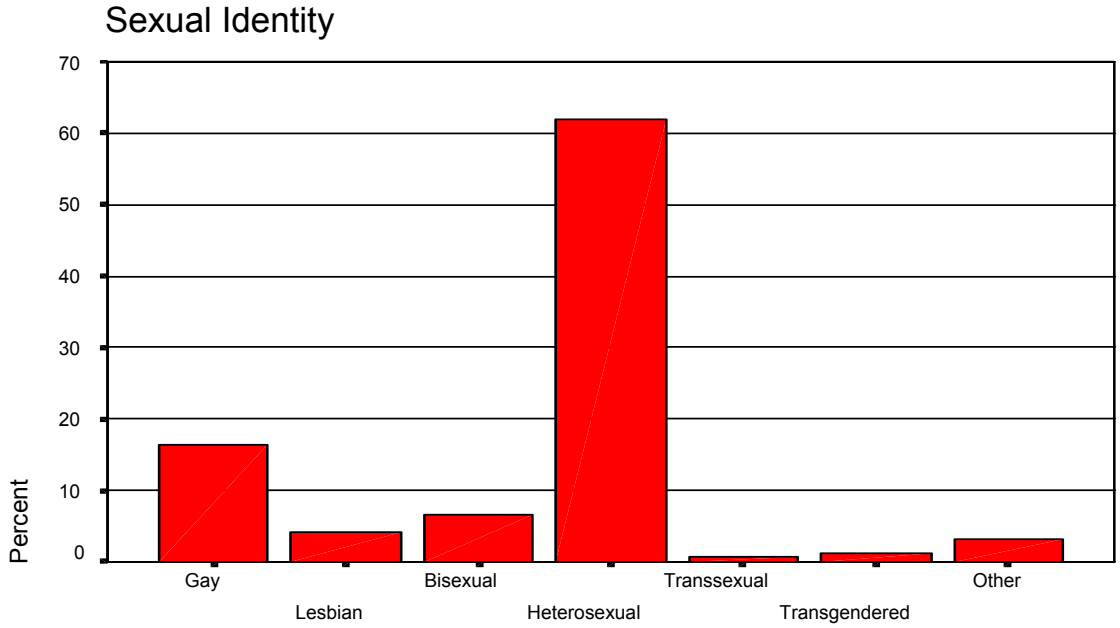


Figure 5-4. Sexual identity demographic.

Rural/Urban

The majority of respondents (67.8%) lived in urban areas. Comparison analyses were completed using the rural and urban demographics. Urban areas are defined as Wasatch Front areas and rural areas are defined as Non-Wasatch Front areas. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 5-5 and Figure 5-5.

Table 5-5

Frequency Table for the Rural/Urban Demographic

	Number	Percent
Location		
Rural	95	19.6%
Urban	329	67.8%
Not Specified[a]	61	12.6%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

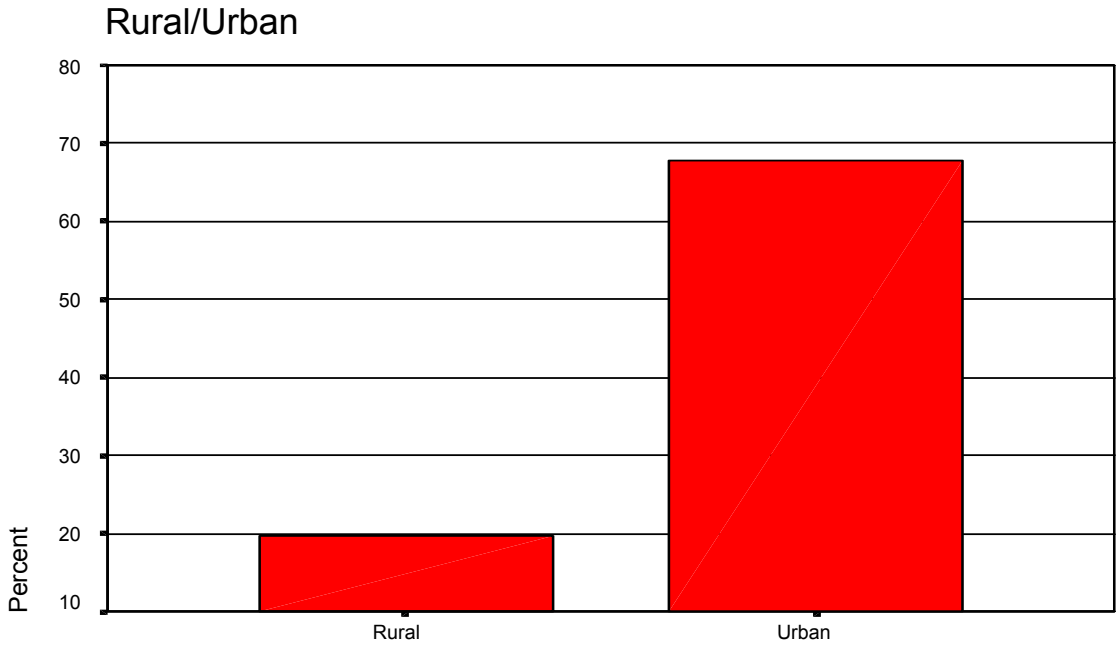


Figure 5-5. Rural/Urban demographic.

Marital Status

A majority of the sample was single (47.6%) with the next highest representation presented in the married (17.3%) demographic. No comparison analyses were completed using marital status as a comparison group. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 5-6 and Figure 5-6.

Table 5-6

Frequency Table for the Marital Status Demographic

	Number	Percent
Marital Status		
Married	84	17.3%
Widowed	8	1.6%
Divorced	40	8.2%
Single	231	47.6%
Separated	16	3.3%
Live w/Partner	62	12.8%
Partnered/Live Alone	31	6.4%
Not Specified[a]	13	2.7%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

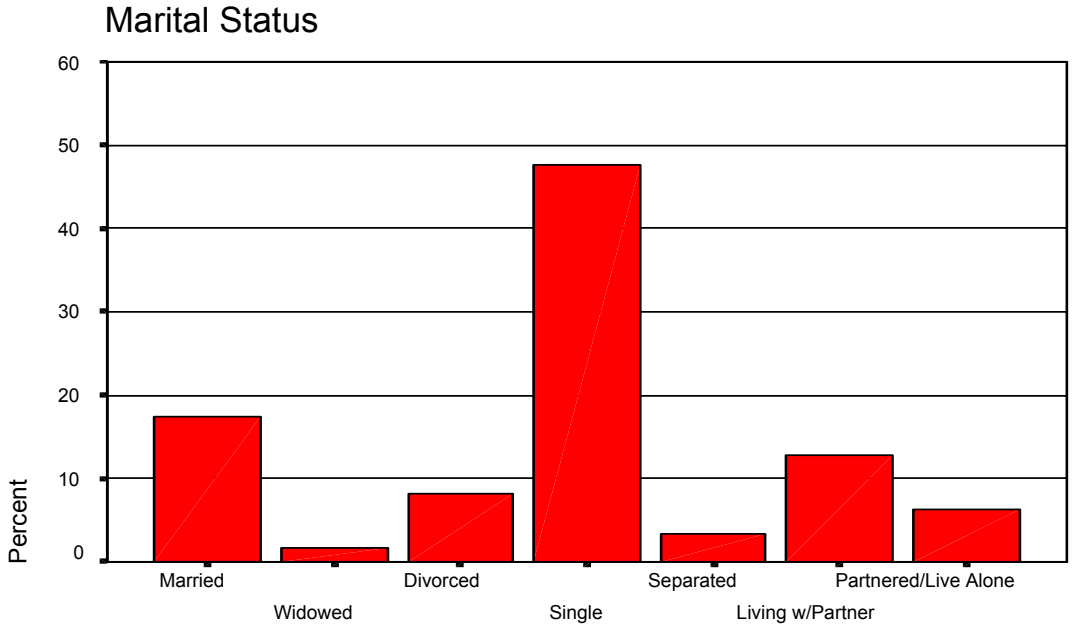


Figure 5-6. Marital status demographic.

Education

The greatest representation of respondents existed in the "some high school" (21.6%) and "some college" (27.4%) groups. No comparison analyses were completed using education as a comparison group. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 5-7 and Figure 5-7.

Table 5-7

Frequency Table for the Education Demographic

	Number	Percent
Education		
8th Grade or less	27	5.6%
Some H.S.	105	21.6%
H.S. Diploma	73	15.1%
GED	55	11.3%
Trade School	19	3.9%
Some College	133	27.4%
Bachelor's	51	10.5%
Some Grad. Sch.	10	2.1%
Masters/Doctorate	8	1.6%
Not Specified[a]	4	0.8%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

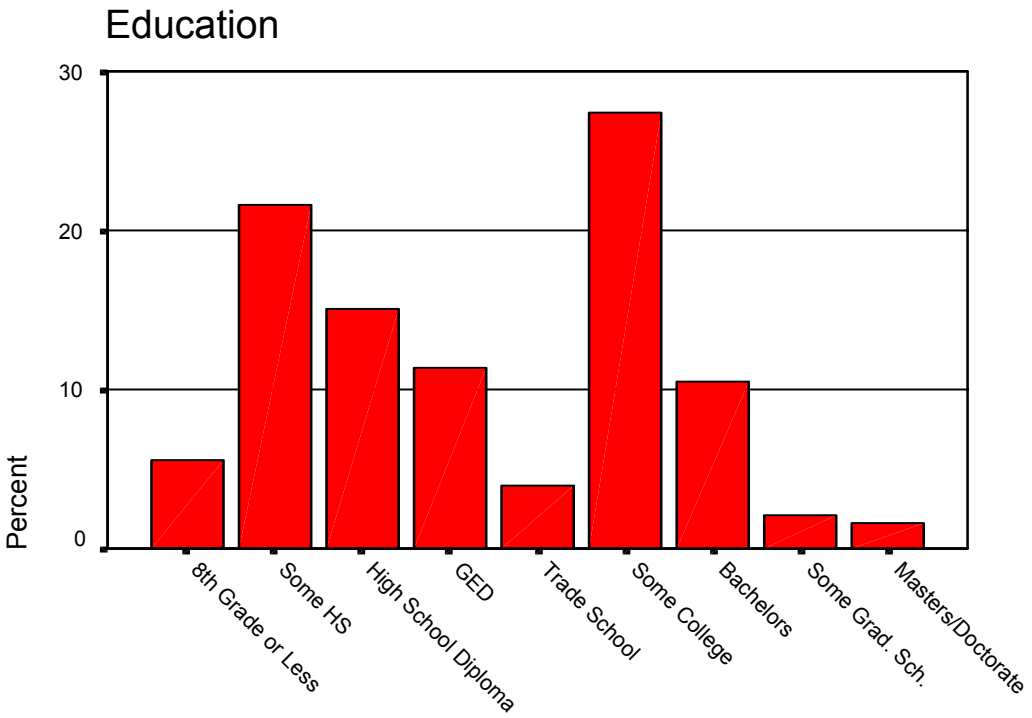


Figure 5-7. Education demographic.

Language

Respondents were asked to indicate if another language was spoken in their home. Approximately 68.9% of respondents indicated that no other language was spoken in their home other than English. Approximately 20.8% of respondents indicated that Spanish was also spoken in their home but that does not indicate that Spanish is the primary language. No comparison analyses were completed using language as a comparison group. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 5-8 and Figure 5-8.

Table 5-8

Frequency Table for the Language Demographic

	Number	Percent
Language		
English	334	68.9%
Spanish	101	20.8%
Other	44	9.1%
Not Specified[a]	6	1.2%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

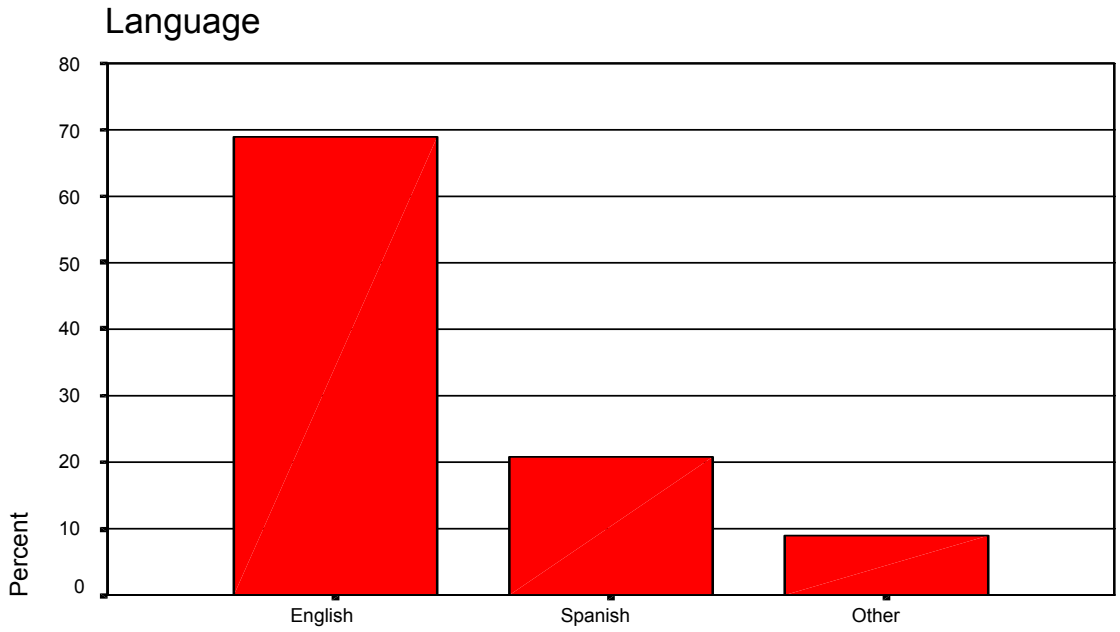


Figure 5-8. Language demographic.

Religious Affiliation

A majority of respondents indicated having no religious affiliation (32.4%). No comparison analyses were completed using religious affiliation as a comparison group. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 5-9 and Figure 5-9.

Table 5-9

Frequency Table for the Religious Affiliation Demographic

	Number	Percent
Religious Affiliation		
Protestant	32	6.6%
Jewish	1	0.2%
Buddhist	9	1.9%
Catholic	65	13.4%
LDS[a]	113	23.3%
Muslim	8	1.6%
Hindu	1	0.2%
None	157	32.4%
Other	86	17.7%
Not Specified[b]	13	2.7%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. [b]Excluded from graphical display.

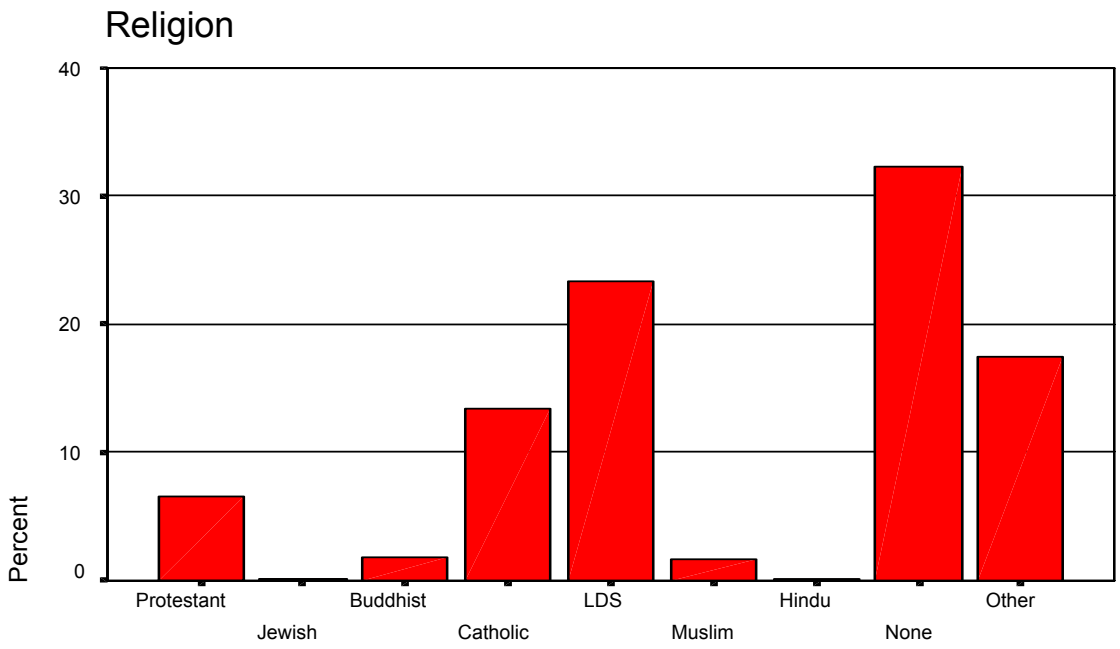


Figure 5-9. Religious affiliation demographic.

KNOWLEDGE

"Bodily Fluids" Question

Respondents were asked to answer the following question: Which one of these bodily fluids cannot transmit HIV? The correct answer is "saliva." The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 6-1 and Figure 6-1.

Table 6-1

Frequency Table for the "Bodily Fluids" Question

	Number	Percent
Blood	12	2.5%
Semen	5	1.0%
Saliva	352	72.6%
Vaginal Fluid	6	1.2%
Breast Milk	101	20.8%
Not Specified[a]	9	1.9%
Total	485	100.0%

	Number	Percent
Correct	352	72.6%
Incorrect	124	25.2%
Not Specified[a]	9	1.9%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

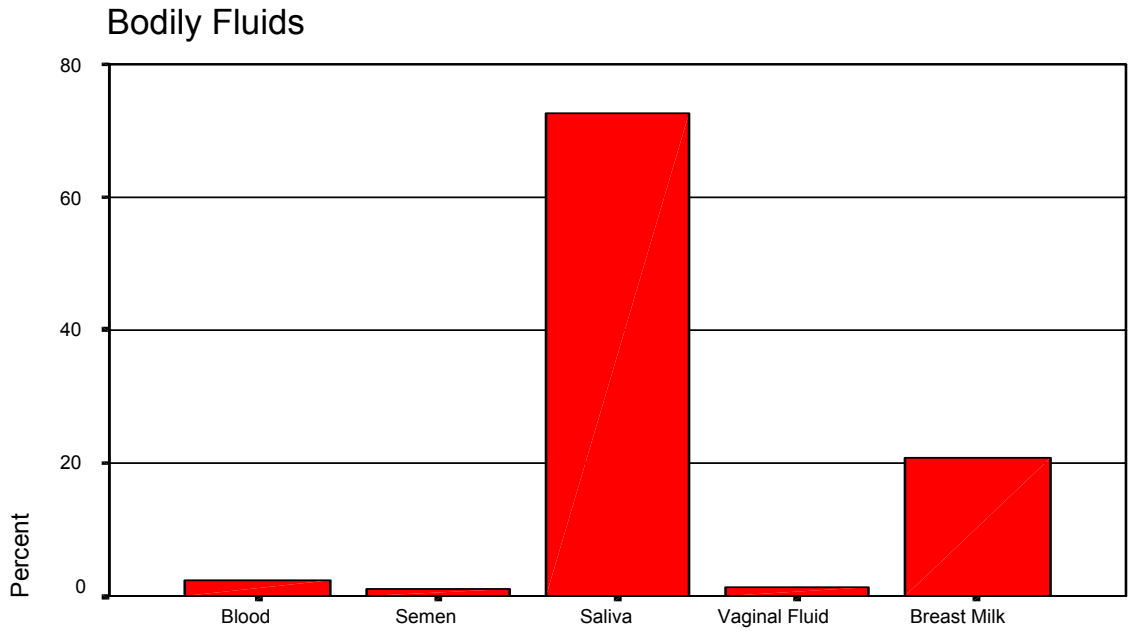


Figure 6-1. "Bodily fluids" question.

There was one difference observed when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The bisexual demographic differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the bisexual demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the bisexual demographic

were $\chi^2(4, N = 32) = 33.4$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 6-2. The number of incorrect responses made by bisexuals can account for the difference. The percents for "semen" and "breast milk" are slightly higher in the bisexual responses. As a result, the number of incorrect responses is higher for bisexuals as compared to the overall sample.

Table 6-2

Bisexual Demographic Comparison: "Bodily Fluids" Question

All Survey Participants			Bisexual Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Blood	12	2.5%	Blood	1	3.1%
Semen	5	1.0%	Semen	2	6.3%
Saliva	352	72.6%	Saliva	20	62.5%
Vaginal Fluid	6	1.2%	Vaginal Fluid	0	0.0%
Breast Milk	101	20.8%	Breast Milk	9	28.1%
Not Specified	9	1.9%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	32	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

All Survey Participants			Bisexual Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Correct	352	72.6%	Correct	20	62.5%
Incorrect	124	25.2%	Incorrect	12	37.5%
Not Specified	9	1.9%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	32	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

"HIV/AIDS" Question

Respondents were asked to indicate whether the following statement is true or false: HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. The correct answer is "true." The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 6-3 and Figure 6-2.

Table 6-3

Frequency Table for the "HIV/AIDS" Question

	Number	Percent
True	466	96.1%
False	15	3.1%
Not Specified[a]	4	0.8%
Total	485	100.0%

	Number	Percent
Correct	466	96.1%
Incorrect	15	3.1%
Not Specified[a]	4	0.8%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

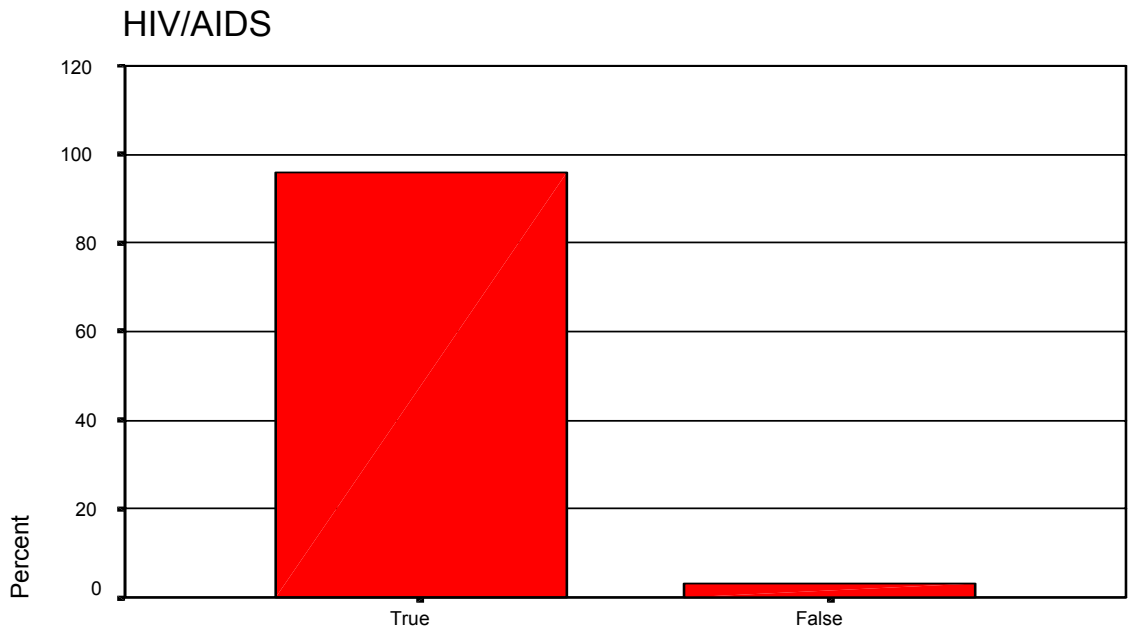


Figure 6-2. "HIV/AIDS" question.

There were no differences observed when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. All demographic groups are well represented by the overall results observed.

"Condom" Question

Respondents were asked to answer the following question: Which type of condom provides the best protection against the transmission of HIV? The correct answer is "latex condoms." The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 6-4 and Figure 6-3.

Table 6-4

Frequency Table for the "Condom" Question

	Number	Percent
Polyurethane	43	8.9%
Latex	307	63.3%
Natural	6	1.2%
Animal Skin	8	1.6%
All the same	113	23.3%
Not Specified[a]	8	1.6%
Total	485	100.0%

	Number	Percent
Correct	307	63.3%
Incorrect	170	35.1%
Not Specified[a]	8	1.6%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

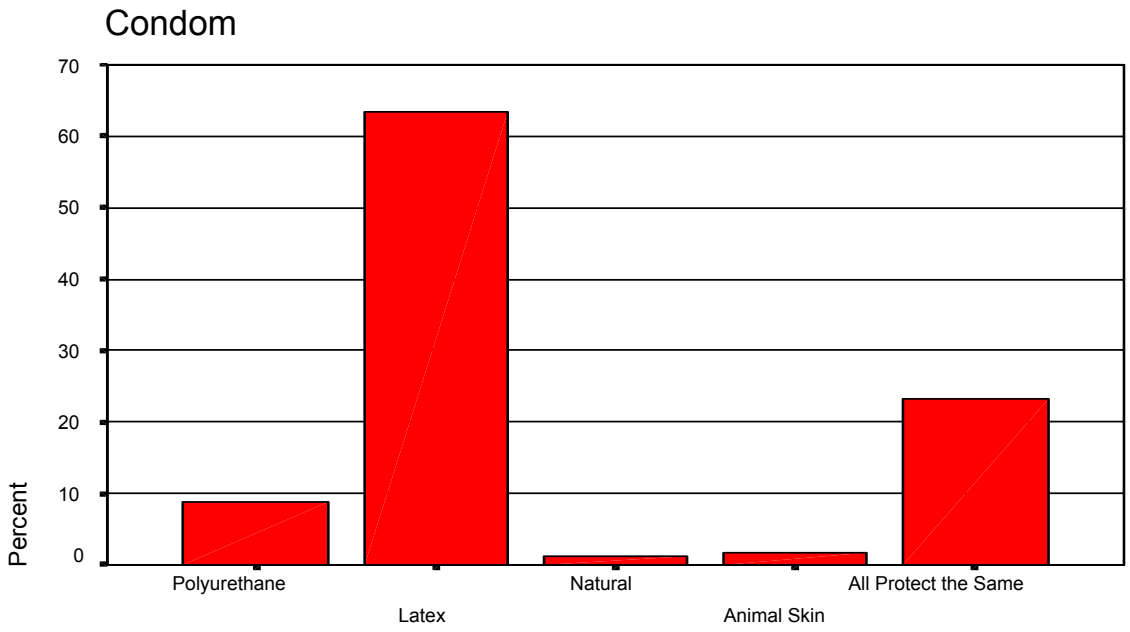


Figure 6-3. "Condom" question.

There were differences observed for two demographic groups when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The 45-54 and gay demographics differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 45-54 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 45-54 demographic were $\chi^2(4, N = 41) = 11.7$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 6-5. The number of incorrect responses made by the 45-54 demographic can account for the difference. The percent

for "polyurethane condoms" is higher in the 45-54 demographic responses. As a result, the number of incorrect responses is higher for the 45-54 demographic as compared to the overall sample.

Table 6-5

45-54 Demographic Comparison: "Condom" Question

All Survey Participants			45-54 Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Polyurethane	43	8.9%	Polyurethane	7	17.1%
Latex	307	63.3%	Latex	23	56.1%
Natural	6	1.2%	Natural	0	0.0%
Animal Skin	8	1.6%	Animal Skin	0	0.0%
All the same	113	23.3%	All the same	11	26.8%
Not Specified	8	1.6%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	41	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

All Survey Participants			45-54 Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Correct	307	63.3%	Correct	23	56.1%
Incorrect	170	35.1%	Incorrect	18	43.9%
Not Specified	8	1.6%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	41	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the gay demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the gay demographic were $\chi^2(4, N = 79) = 10.4$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 6-6. The number of correct responses made by gays can account for the difference. The percent for "latex condoms" is higher in the gay responses. As a result, the number of correct responses is higher for gays as compared to the overall sample.

Table 6-6

Gay Demographic Comparison: "Condom" Question

All Survey Participants			Gay Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Polyurethane	43	8.9%	Polyurethane	9	11.4%
Latex	307	63.3%	Latex	59	74.7%
Natural	6	1.2%	Natural	0	0.0%
Animal Skin	8	1.6%	Animal Skin	0	0.0%
All the same	113	23.3%	All the same	10	12.7%
Not Specified	8	1.6%	Not Specified	1	1.3%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	79	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

All Survey Participants			Gay Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Correct	307	63.3%	Correct	59	74.7%
Incorrect	170	35.1%	Incorrect	19	24.0%
Not Specified	8	1.6%	Not Specified	1	1.3%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	79	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

"Insect bites" Question

Respondents were asked to indicate which statement was correct. The possible responses included incorrect statements about insects transmitting HIV. The correct answer is "insects do not spread HIV." The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 6-7 and Figure 6-4.

Table 6-7

Frequency Table for the "Insect bites" Question

	Number	Percent
Ticks	13	2.7%
Mosquitoes	99	20.4%
Insects don't	306	63.1%
Fleas	49	10.1%
Not Specified[a]	18	3.7%
Total	485	100.0%

	Number	Percent
Correct	306	63.1%
Incorrect	161	33.2%
Not Specified[a]	18	3.7%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

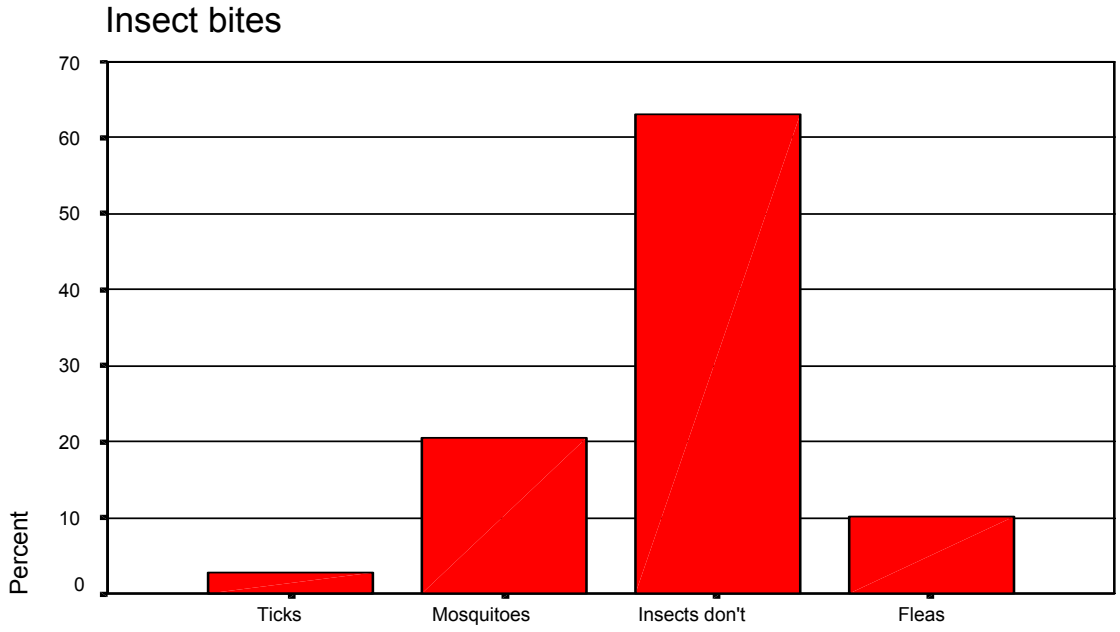


Figure 6-4. "Insect bites" question.

There was one difference observed when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The 14-18 demographic differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 14-18 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 14-18 demographic were $\chi^2(3, N = 73) = 12.6$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 6-8. The number of

incorrect responses made by the 14-18 demographic can account for the difference. The percents for "mosquitoes" and "fleas" were higher in the 14-18 demographic responses. As a result, the number of incorrect responses is higher for the 14-18 demographic as compared to the overall sample.

Table 6-8

14-18 Demographic Comparison: "Insect bites" Question

All Survey Participants			14-18 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Ticks	13	2.7%	Ticks	0	0.0%
Mosquitoes	99	20.4%	Mosquitoes	18	24.7%
Insects don't	306	63.1%	Insects don't	41	56.2%
Fleas	49	10.1%	Fleas	14	19.2%
Not Specified	18	3.7%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	73	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

All Survey Participants			14-18 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Correct	306	63.1%	Correct	41	56.2%
Incorrect	161	33.2%	Incorrect	32	43.8%
Not Specified	18	3.7%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	73	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

"Syringes" Question

Respondents were asked to indicate which statement was correct. The possible responses included incorrect statements about cleaning syringes. The correct answer is "cleaning with water several times and chlorine bleach several times." The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 6-9 and Figure 6-5.

Table 6-9

Frequency Table for the "Syringes" Question

	Number	Percent
Water/Soap	36	7.4%
Water/Bleach	236	48.7%
Cloth	8	1.6%
All	194	40.0%
Not Specified[a]	11	2.3%
Total	485	100.0%

	Number	Percent
Correct	236	48.7%
Incorrect	238	49.0%
Not Specified[a]	11	2.3%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

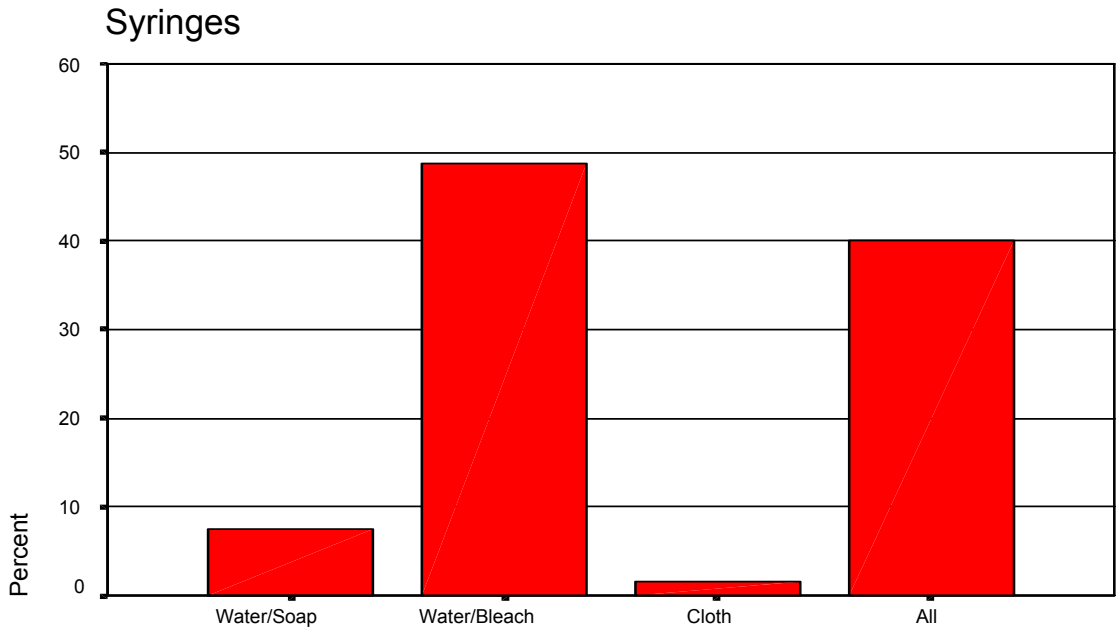


Figure 6-5. "Syringes" question.

There were differences observed for three demographic groups when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The 14-18, 35-44, and 45-54 demographics differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 14-18 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 14-18 demographic were $\chi^2(3, N = 73) = 23.7$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 6-10. The number

of incorrect responses made by the 14-18 demographic can account for the difference. The percents for "cloth" and "all the same" were higher in the 14-18 demographic responses. As a result, the number of incorrect responses is higher for the 14-18 demographic as compared to the overall sample.

Table 6-10

14-18 Demographic Comparison: "Syringes" Question

All Survey Participants			14-18 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Water/Soap	36	7.4%	Water/Soap	7	9.6%
Water/Bleach	236	48.7%	Water/Bleach	19	26.0%
Cloth	8	1.6%	Cloth	2	2.7%
All	194	40.0%	All	45	61.6%
Not Specified	11	2.3%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	73	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

All Survey Participants			14-18 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Correct	236	48.7%	Correct	19	26.0%
Incorrect	238	49.0%	Incorrect	54	74.0%
Not Specified	11	2.3%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	73	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 35-44 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 35-44 demographic were $\chi^2(3, N = 83) = 14.6$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 6-11. The number of correct responses made by the 35-44 demographic can account for the difference. The percent for "clean with water and bleach" is higher in the 35-44 demographic responses. As a result, the number of correct responses is higher for the 35-44 demographic as compared to the overall sample.

Table 6-11

35-44 Demographic Comparison: "Syringes" Question

All Survey Participants			35-44 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Water/Soap	36	7.4%	Water/Soap	4	4.8%
Water/Bleach	236	48.7%	Water/Bleach	56	67.5%
Cloth	8	1.6%	Cloth	1	1.2%
All	194	40.0%	All	20	24.1%
Not Specified	11	2.3%	Not Specified	2	2.4%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	83	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

All Survey Participants			35-44 Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Correct	236	48.7%	Correct	56	67.5%
Incorrect	238	49.0%	Incorrect	25	30.1%
Not Specified	11	2.3%	Not Specified	2	2.4%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	83	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 45-54 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 45-54 demographic were $\chi^2(3, N = 41) = 26.8$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 6-12. The number of correct responses made by the 45-54 demographic can account for the difference. The percent for "clean with water and bleach" is higher in the 45-54 demographic responses. As a result, the number of correct responses is higher for the 45-54 demographic as compared to the overall sample.

Table 6-12

45-54 Demographic Comparison: "Syringes" Question

All Survey Participants			45-54 Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Water/Soap	36	7.4%	Water/Soap	4	9.8%
Water/Bleach	236	48.7%	Water/Bleach	27	65.9%
Cloth	8	1.6%	Cloth	2	4.9%
All	194	40.0%	All	7	17.1%
Not Specified	11	2.3%	Not Specified	1	2.4%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	41	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

All Survey Participants			45-54 Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Correct	236	48.7%	Correct	27	65.9%
Incorrect	238	49.0%	Incorrect	13	31.7%
Not Specified	11	2.3%	Not Specified	1	2.4%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	41	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

"Who's at Risk?" Question

Respondents were asked to indicate which statement was correct. The possible responses included incorrect statements about who is at risk for HIV. The correct answer is "Anyone can become infected with HIV/AIDS, regardless of race, sexual orientation, and income." The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 6-13 and Figure 6-6.

Table 6-13

Frequency Table for the "Who's at Risk?" Question

	Number	Percent
Gay	6	1.2%
WSW	1	0.2%
White Hetero.	4	0.8%
Anyone	465	95.9%
Not Specified[a]	8	1.6%
Total	485	100.0%

	Number	Percent
Correct	465	95.9%
Incorrect	12	2.5%
Not Specified[a]	8	1.6%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

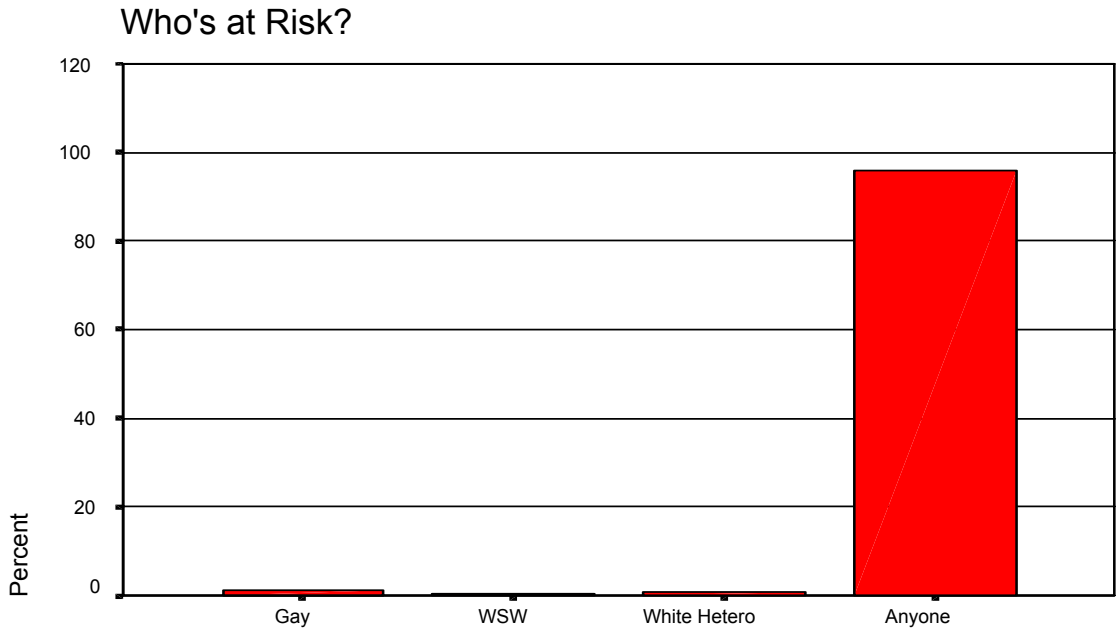


Figure 6-6. "Who's at risk" question.

There were no differences observed when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. All demographic groups are well represented by the overall results observed.

RISK BEHAVIORS

Drug/Alcohol Experience

Respondents were asked to describe their experience with drugs and alcohol. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-1 and Figure 7-1. No comparisons were made between individual demographics and the overall sample on this particular measure.

Table 7-1

Frequency Table for Drug/Alcohol Experience

	Number	Percent
Drink w/Friends	241	49.7%
Drugs w/Friends	123	25.4%
Drink w/o Friends	113	23.3%
Drugs w/o Friends	121	24.9%
Don't Drink	134	27.6%
Don't Use Drugs	181	37.3%

Note. Totals will be greater than 485 and 100% due to the possibility of multiple selections.

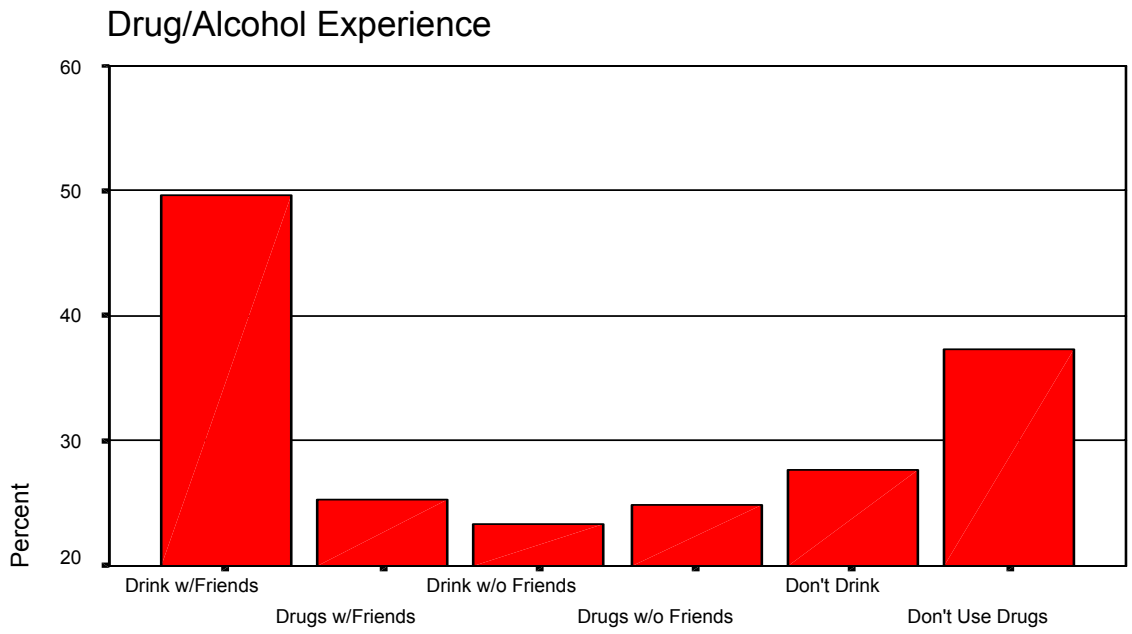


Figure 7-1. Drug/Alcohol experience.

Intravenous Drug Use

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had ever used intravenous drugs. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-2 and Figure 7-2.

Table 7-2

Frequency Table for Intravenous Drug Use

	Number	Percent
Yes	86	17.7%
No	396	81.6%
Not Specified[a]	3	0.6%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

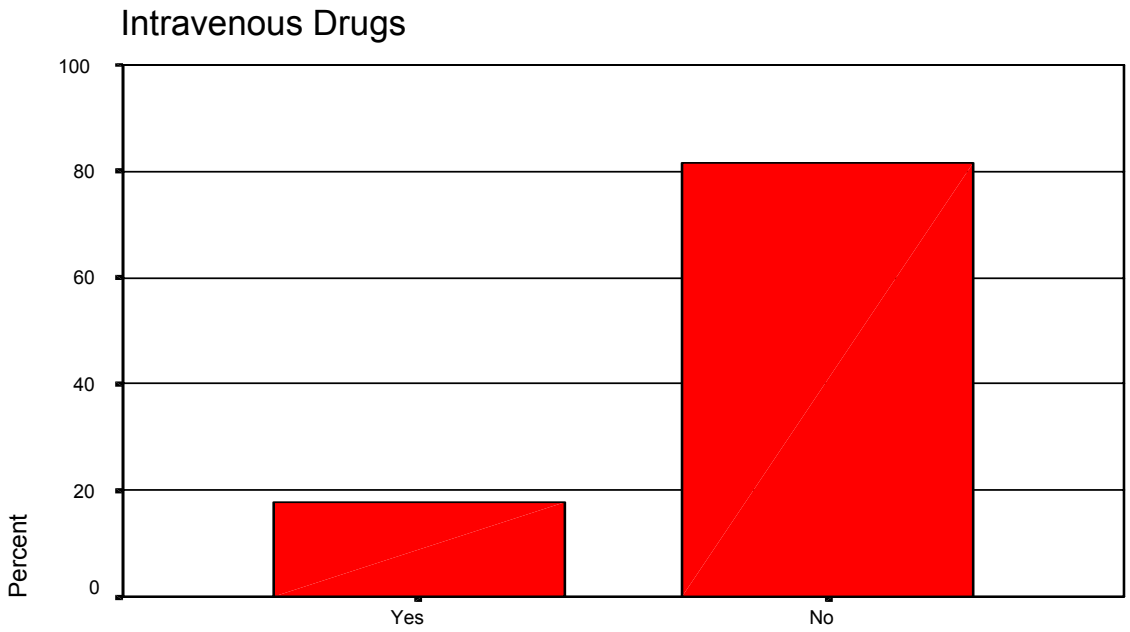


Figure 7-2. Intravenous drug use.

There were differences observed for four demographic groups when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The 35-44, gay, bisexual, and rural demographics differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 35-44 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 35-44 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 83) = 12.6$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-3. Respondents that were 35-44 were more likely to have used intravenous drugs sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-3

35-44 Demographic Comparison: Intravenous Drug Use

All Survey Participants			35-44 Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Yes	86	17.7%	Yes	26	31.3%
No	396	81.6%	No	57	68.7%
Not Specified	3	0.6%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	83	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the gay demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the gay demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 79) = 7.1$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-4. Gay respondents were less likely to have used intravenous drugs sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-4

Gay Demographic Comparison: Intravenous Drug Use

All Survey Participants			Gay Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Yes	86	17.7%	Yes	6	7.6%
No	396	81.6%	No	73	92.4%
Not Specified	3	0.6%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	79	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the bisexual demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the bisexual demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 32) = 35.8$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-5. Bisexual respondents were more likely to have used intravenous drugs sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-5

Bisexual Demographic Comparison: Intravenous Drug Use

All Survey Participants			Bisexual Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Yes	86	17.7%	Yes	13	40.6%
No	396	81.6%	No	19	59.4%
Not Specified	3	0.6%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	32	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the rural demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the rural demographic were $\chi^2(1,$

$N = 95) = 6$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-6. Respondents that lived in rural areas were less likely to have used intravenous drugs sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-6

Rural Demographic Comparison: Intravenous Drug Use

All Survey Participants			Rural Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	86	17.7%	Yes	8	8.4%
No	396	81.6%	No	87	91.6%
Not Specified	3	0.6%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	95	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Current Intravenous Drug Use

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they currently use intravenous drugs. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-7 and Figure 7-3. No comparisons were made between individual demographics and the overall sample on this particular measure due to a small sample size.

Table 7-7

Frequency Table for Current Intravenous Drug Use

	Number	Percent
Yes	19	22.1%
No	66	77.9%
Total	86	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

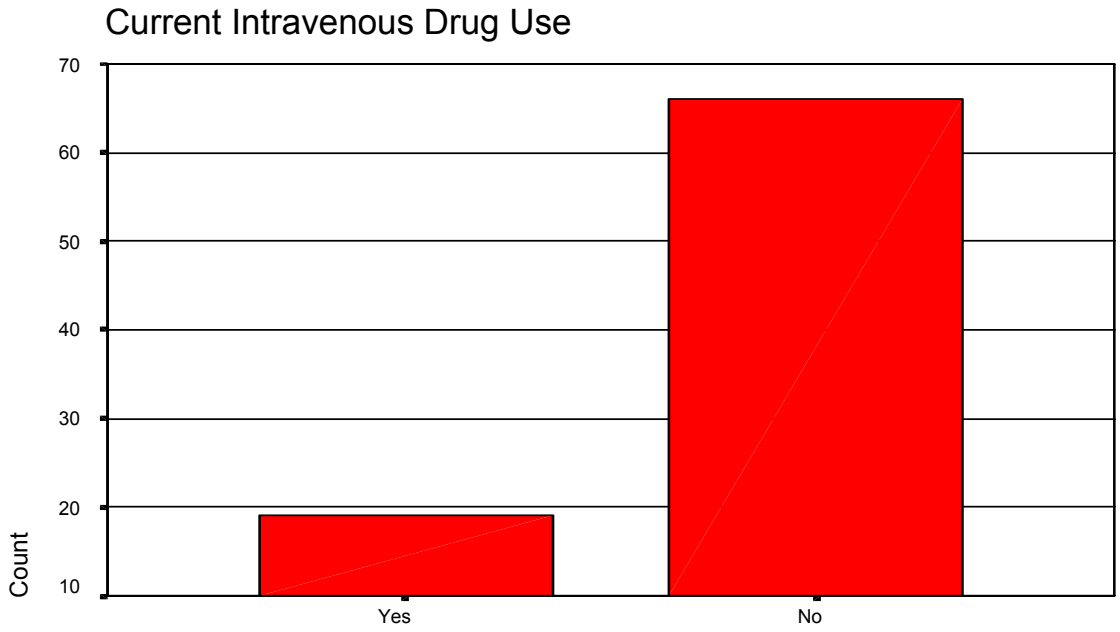


Figure 7-3. Current intravenous drug use.

Shared Needles

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had ever shared needles while using intravenous drugs. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-8 and Figure 7-4.

Table 7-8

Frequency Table for Shared Needles

	Number	Percent
Yes	46	52.3%
No	42	47.7%
Total	88	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

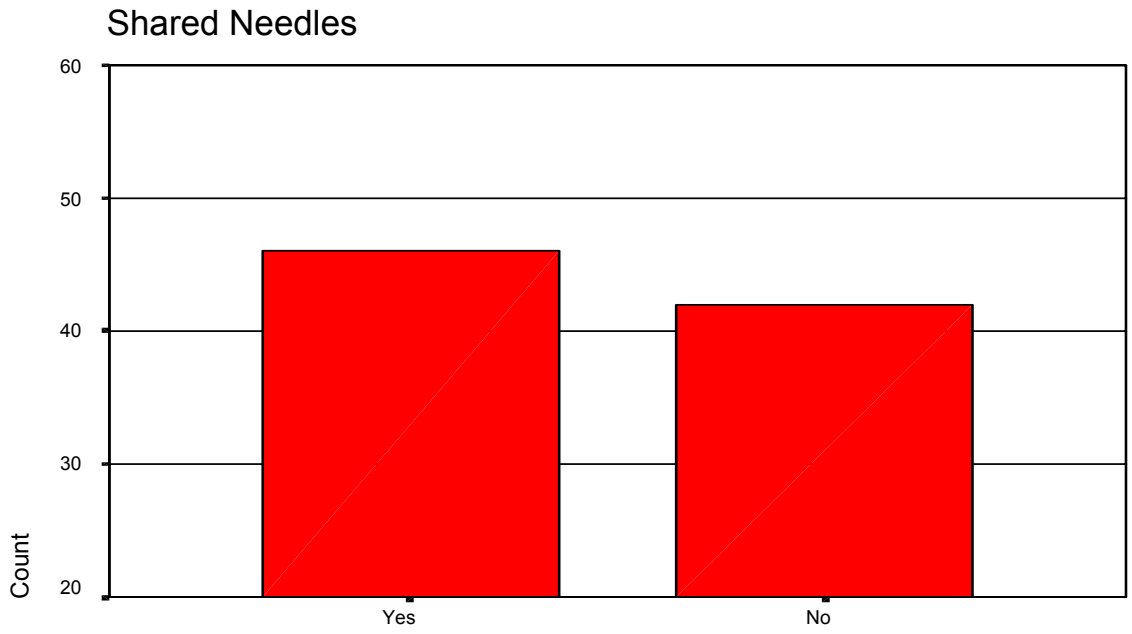


Figure 7-4. Shared needles.

There were differences observed for three demographic groups when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The 19-24, 35-44, and 45-54 demographics differed from the overall sample. It is important to remember that the sample sizes used in the following calculations are relatively small due to the small amount of respondents sharing needles. As a result, the results observed might not be accurate representations of the general population. On the other hand, only the 19-24, 35-44, and 45-54 demographics resulted in such dramatic differences when compared to the overall sample. This might be a function of the sample size or it might be a legitimate difference. The reader should decide how much weight to put on the results observed. All other demographics did not differ from the overall results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 19-24 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 19-24 demographic were

$\chi^2(1, N = 24) = 6.4$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-9. Respondents that were 19-24 were less likely to have shared needles as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-9

19-24 Demographic Comparison: Shared Needles

All Survey Participants			19-24 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	46	52.3%	Yes	5	20.8%
No	42	47.7%	No	19	79.2%
Total	88	100.0%	Total	24	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 35-44 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 35-44 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 26) = 18.9$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-10. Respondents that were 35-44 were more likely to have shared needles as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-10

35-44 Demographic Comparison: Shared Needles

All Survey Participants			35-44 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	46	52.3%	Yes	19	73.1%
No	42	47.7%	No	7	27.0%
Total	88	100.0%	Total	26	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 45-54 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 45-54 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 11) = 13.9$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-11. Respondents that were 45-54 were less likely to have shared needles as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-11

45-54 Demographic Comparison: Shared Needles

All Survey Participants			45-54 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	46	52.3%	Yes	3	27.3%
No	42	47.7%	No	8	72.7%
Total	88	100.0%	Total	11	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Unsafe Sex with HIV/AIDS

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had ever had unprotected sex with someone who had HIV/AIDS. This question was dependent upon the respondent knowing that the person had HIV/AIDS. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-12 and Figure 7-5.

Table 7-12

Frequency Table for Unsafe Sex with HIV/AIDS

	Number	Percent
Yes	17	3.5%
No	454	93.6%
Not Specified[a]	13	2.9%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

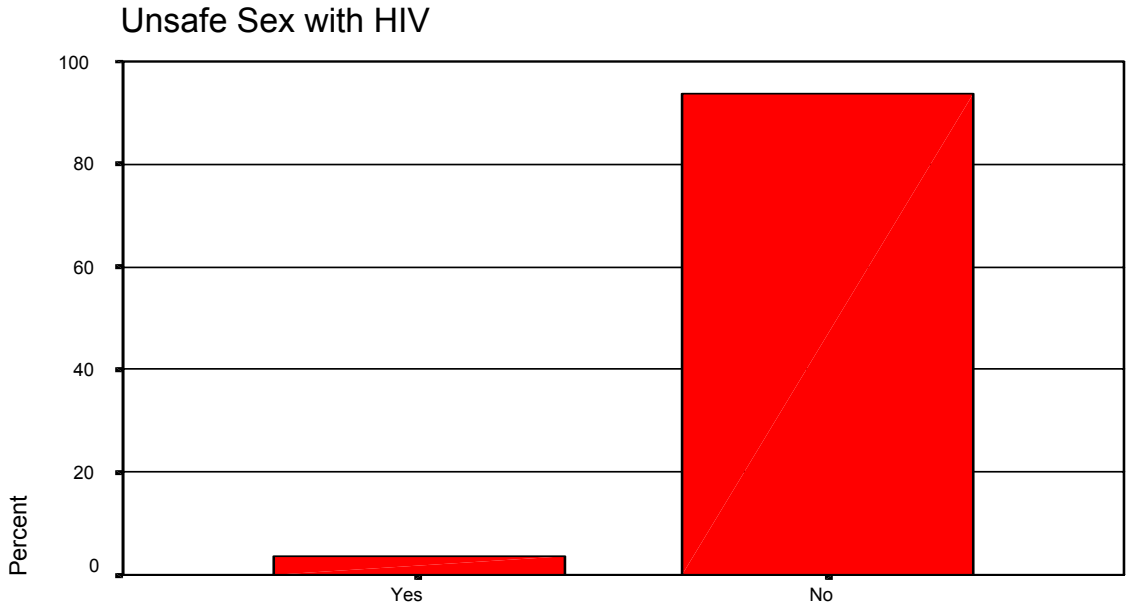


Figure 7-5. Unsafe sex with HIV/AIDS.

There was one difference observed when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The gay demographic differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the gay demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the gay demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 79) = 32.1$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-13. Gay respondents were more likely to have had unsafe sex with someone they knew to have had HIV/AIDS as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-13

Gay Demographic Comparison: Unsafe Sex with HIV/AIDS

All Survey Participants			Gay Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	17	3.5%	Yes	11	13.9%
No	454	93.6%	No	66	83.5%
Not Specified	13	2.9%	Not Specified	2	2.5%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	79	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Exchanged Sex for Drugs or Money

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had ever exchanged sex for drugs or money. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-14 and Figure 7-6.

Table 7-14

Frequency Table for Exchanged Sex

	Number	Percent
Yes	52	10.7%
No	422	87.0%
Not Specified[a]	11	2.2%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

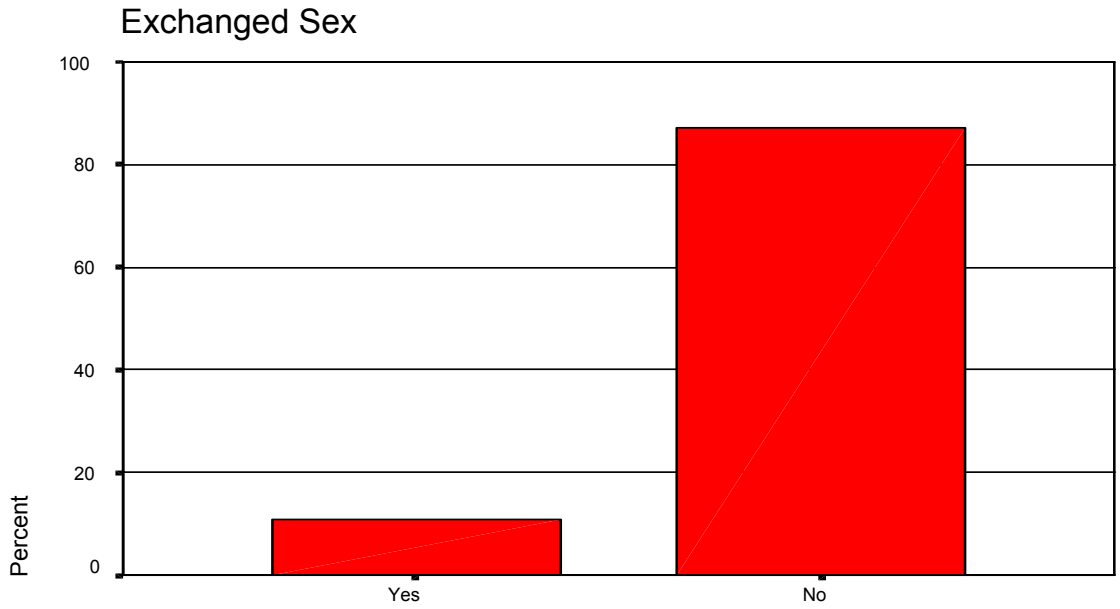


Figure 7-6. Exchanged sex.

There were differences observed for three demographic groups when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The 35-44, 45-54, and bisexual demographics differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 35-44 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 35-44 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 83) = 6.5, p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-15. Respondents that were 35-44 were more likely to have exchanged sex for drugs or money sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-15

35-44 Demographic Comparison: Exchanged Sex

All Survey Participants			35-44 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	52	10.7%	Yes	15	18.1%
No	422	87.0%	No	63	75.9%
Not Specified	11	2.2%	Not Specified	5	6.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	83	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 45-54 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 45-54 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 41) = 3.9$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-16. Respondents that were 45-54 were less likely to have exchanged sex for drugs or money sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-16

45-54 Demographic Comparison: Exchanged Sex

All Survey Participants			45-54 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	52	10.7%	Yes	2	4.9%
No	422	87.0%	No	39	95.1%
Not Specified	11	2.2%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	41	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the bisexual demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the bisexual demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 32) = 33.6$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-17. Bisexual respondents were more likely to have exchanged sex for drugs or money sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-17

Bisexual Demographic Comparison: Exchanged Sex

All Survey Participants			Bisexual Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	52	10.7%	Yes	9	28.1%
No	422	87.0%	No	21	65.6%
Not Specified	11	2.2%	Not Specified	2	6.3%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	32	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Exchanged Drugs or Money for Sex

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had ever exchanged drugs or money for sex. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-18 and Figure 7-7.

Table 7-18

Frequency Table for Exchanged Drugs/Money

	Number	Percent
Yes	37	7.6%
No	437	90.1%
Not Specified[a]	11	2.2%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

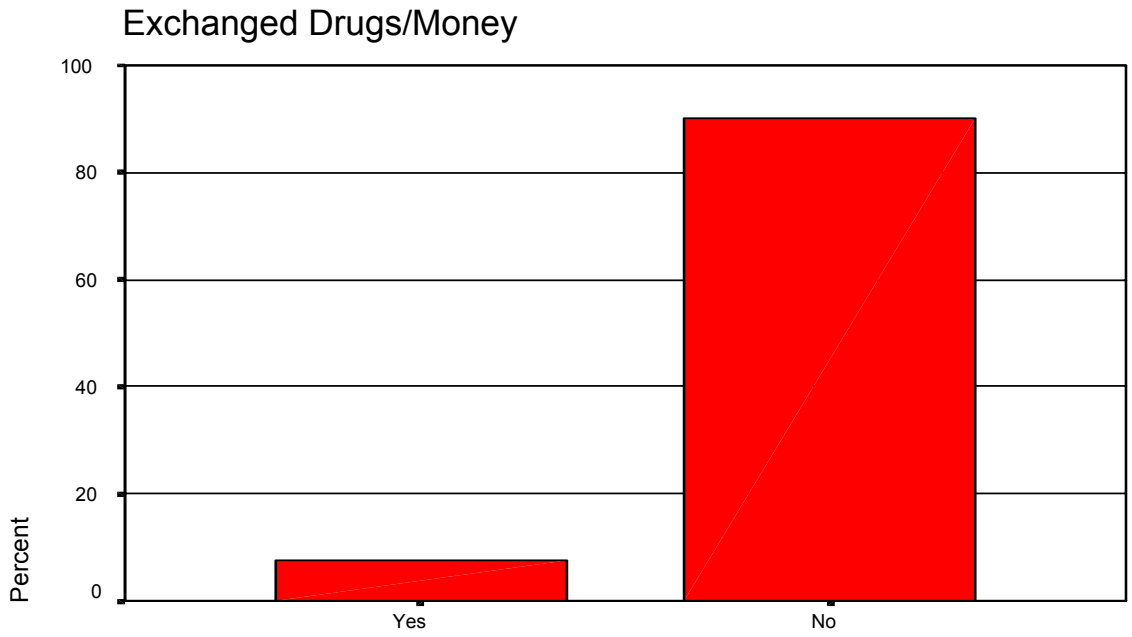


Figure 7-7. Exchanged drugs/money.

There were differences observed for two demographic groups when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The bisexual and rural demographics differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the bisexual demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the bisexual demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 32) = 4$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-19. Bisexual respondents were more likely to have exchanged drugs or money for sex sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-19

Bisexual Demographic Comparison: Exchanged Drugs/Money

All Survey Participants			Bisexual Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	37	7.6%	Yes	4	12.5%
No	437	90.1%	No	26	81.3%
Not Specified	11	2.2%	Not Specified	2	6.3%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	32	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the rural demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the rural demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 95) = 4.5$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-20. Respondents living in rural areas were less likely to have exchanged drugs or money for sex sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-20

Rural Demographic Comparison: Exchanged Drugs/Money

All Survey Participants			Rural Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	37	7.6%	Yes	2	2.1%
No	437	90.1%	No	96.8	96.8%
Not Specified	11	2.2%	Not Specified	1	1.1%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	95	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

RISK BEHAVIORS

Drug/Alcohol Experience

Respondents were asked to describe their experience with drugs and alcohol. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-1 and Figure 7-1. No comparisons were made between individual demographics and the overall sample on this particular measure.

Table 7-1

Frequency Table for Drug/Alcohol Experience

	Number	Percent
Drink w/Friends	241	49.7%
Drugs w/Friends	123	25.4%
Drink w/o Friends	113	23.3%
Drugs w/o Friends	121	24.9%
Don't Drink	134	27.6%
Don't Use Drugs	181	37.3%

Note. Totals will be greater than 485 and 100% due to the possibility of multiple selections.

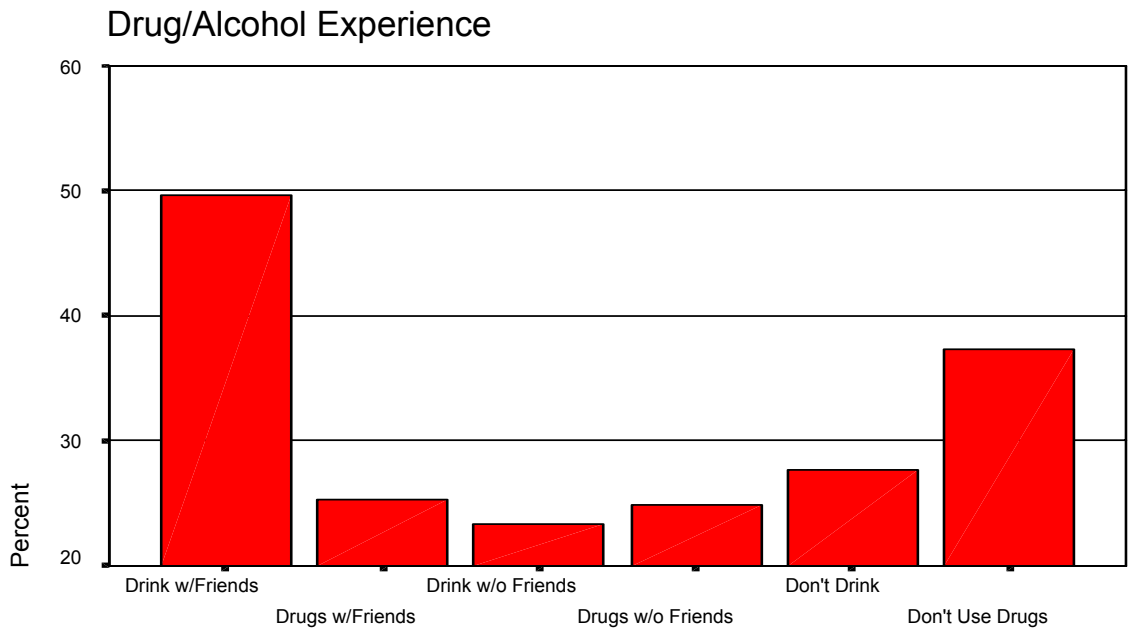


Figure 7-1. Drug/Alcohol experience.

Intravenous Drug Use

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had ever used intravenous drugs. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-2 and Figure 7-2.

Table 7-2

Frequency Table for Intravenous Drug Use

	Number	Percent
Yes	86	17.7%
No	396	81.6%
Not Specified[a]	3	0.6%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

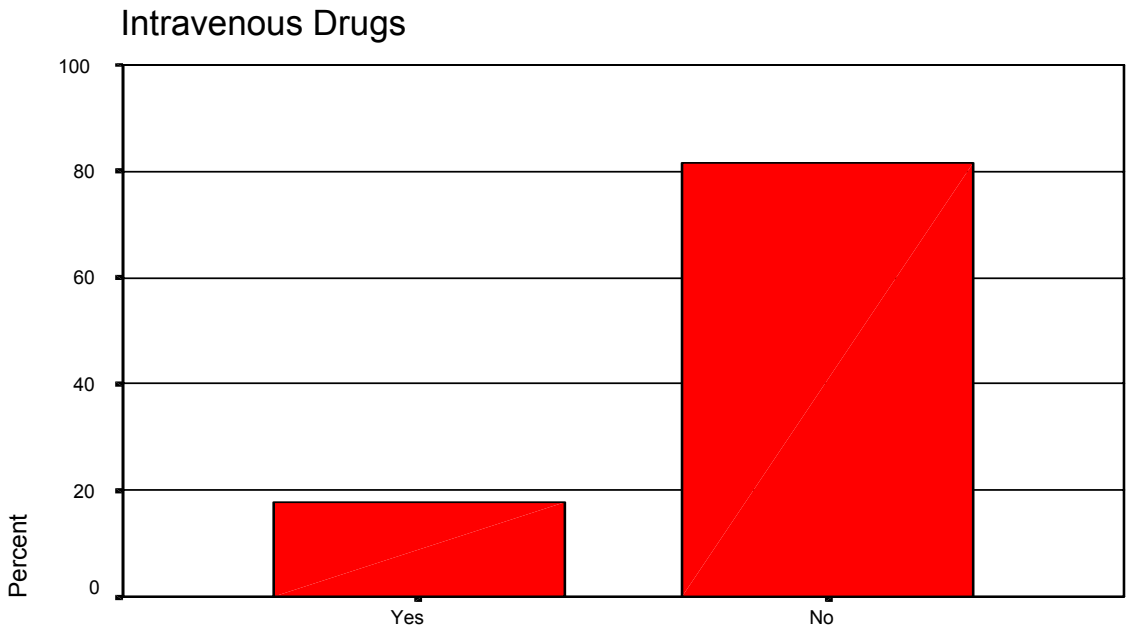


Figure 7-2. Intravenous drug use.

There were differences observed for four demographic groups when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The 35-44, gay, bisexual, and rural demographics differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 35-44 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 35-44 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 83) = 12.6$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-3. Respondents that were 35-44 were more likely to have used intravenous drugs sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-3

35-44 Demographic Comparison: Intravenous Drug Use

All Survey Participants			35-44 Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Yes	86	17.7%	Yes	26	31.3%
No	396	81.6%	No	57	68.7%
Not Specified	3	0.6%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	83	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the gay demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the gay demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 79) = 7.1$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-4. Gay respondents were less likely to have used intravenous drugs sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-4

Gay Demographic Comparison: Intravenous Drug Use

All Survey Participants			Gay Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Yes	86	17.7%	Yes	6	7.6%
No	396	81.6%	No	73	92.4%
Not Specified	3	0.6%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	79	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the bisexual demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the bisexual demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 32) = 35.8$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-5. Bisexual respondents were more likely to have used intravenous drugs sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-5

Bisexual Demographic Comparison: Intravenous Drug Use

All Survey Participants			Bisexual Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Yes	86	17.7%	Yes	13	40.6%
No	396	81.6%	No	19	59.4%
Not Specified	3	0.6%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	32	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the rural demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the rural demographic were $\chi^2(1,$

$N = 95) = 6$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-6. Respondents that lived in rural areas were less likely to have used intravenous drugs sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-6

Rural Demographic Comparison: Intravenous Drug Use

All Survey Participants			Rural Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	86	17.7%	Yes	8	8.4%
No	396	81.6%	No	87	91.6%
Not Specified	3	0.6%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	95	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Current Intravenous Drug Use

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they currently use intravenous drugs. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-7 and Figure 7-3. No comparisons were made between individual demographics and the overall sample on this particular measure due to a small sample size.

Table 7-7

Frequency Table for Current Intravenous Drug Use

	Number	Percent
Yes	19	22.1%
No	66	77.9%
Total	86	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

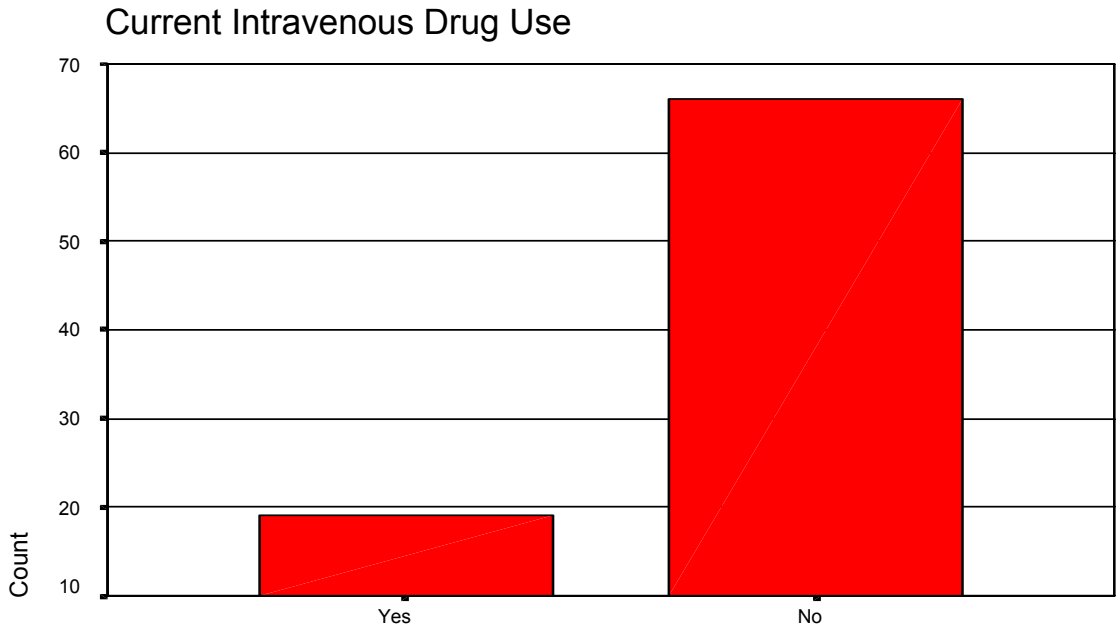


Figure 7-3. Current intravenous drug use.

Shared Needles

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had ever shared needles while using intravenous drugs. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-8 and Figure 7-4.

Table 7-8

Frequency Table for Shared Needles

	Number	Percent
Yes	46	52.3%
No	42	47.7%
Total	88	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

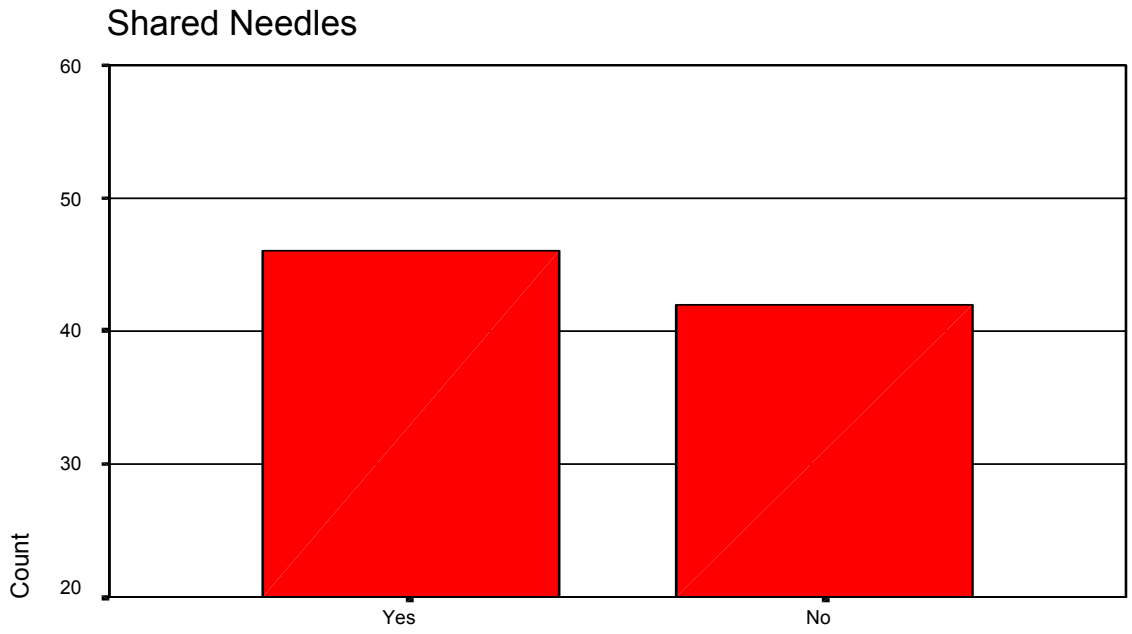


Figure 7-4. Shared needles.

There were differences observed for three demographic groups when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The 19-24, 35-44, and 45-54 demographics differed from the overall sample. It is important to remember that the sample sizes used in the following calculations are relatively small due to the small amount of respondents sharing needles. As a result, the results observed might not be accurate representations of the general population. On the other hand, only the 19-24, 35-44, and 45-54 demographics resulted in such dramatic differences when compared to the overall sample. This might be a function of the sample size or it might be a legitimate difference. The reader should decide how much weight to put on the results observed. All other demographics did not differ from the overall results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 19-24 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 19-24 demographic were

$\chi^2(1, N = 24) = 6.4$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-9. Respondents that were 19-24 were less likely to have shared needles as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-9

19-24 Demographic Comparison: Shared Needles

All Survey Participants			19-24 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	46	52.3%	Yes	5	20.8%
No	42	47.7%	No	19	79.2%
Total	88	100.0%	Total	24	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 35-44 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 35-44 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 26) = 18.9$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-10. Respondents that were 35-44 were more likely to have shared needles as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-10

35-44 Demographic Comparison: Shared Needles

All Survey Participants			35-44 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	46	52.3%	Yes	19	73.1%
No	42	47.7%	No	7	27.0%
Total	88	100.0%	Total	26	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 45-54 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 45-54 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 11) = 13.9$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-11. Respondents that were 45-54 were less likely to have shared needles as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-11

45-54 Demographic Comparison: Shared Needles

All Survey Participants			45-54 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	46	52.3%	Yes	3	27.3%
No	42	47.7%	No	8	72.7%
Total	88	100.0%	Total	11	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Unsafe Sex with HIV/AIDS

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had ever had unprotected sex with someone who had HIV/AIDS. This question was dependent upon the respondent knowing that the person had HIV/AIDS. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-12 and Figure 7-5.

Table 7-12

Frequency Table for Unsafe Sex with HIV/AIDS

	Number	Percent
Yes	17	3.5%
No	454	93.6%
Not Specified[a]	13	2.9%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

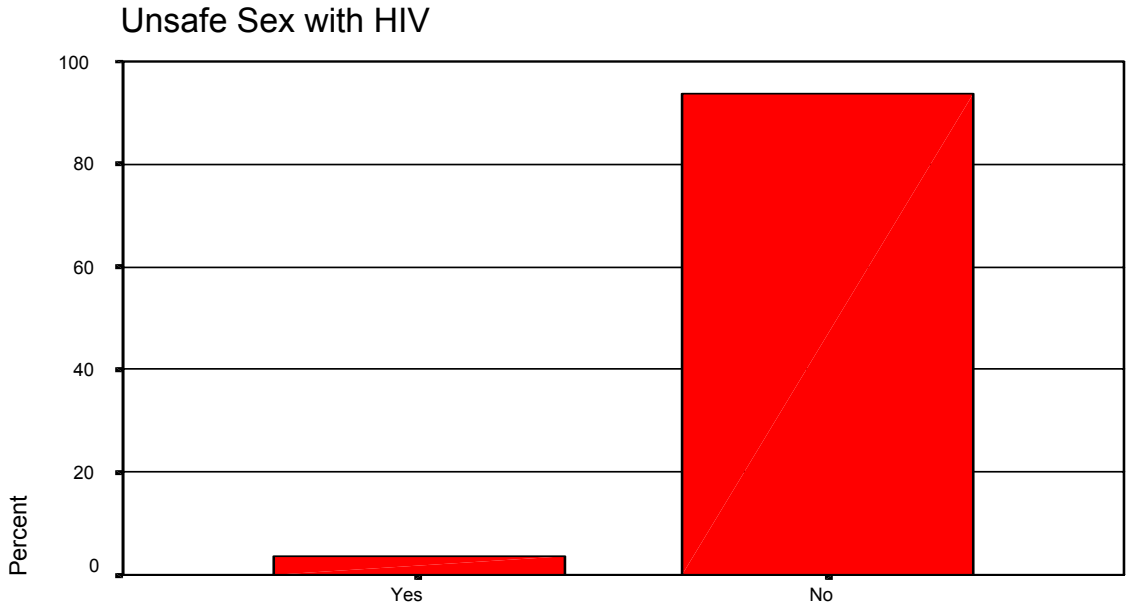


Figure 7-5. Unsafe sex with HIV/AIDS.

There was one difference observed when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The gay demographic differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the gay demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the gay demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 79) = 32.1$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-13. Gay respondents were more likely to have had unsafe sex with someone they knew to have had HIV/AIDS as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-13

Gay Demographic Comparison: Unsafe Sex with HIV/AIDS

All Survey Participants			Gay Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	17	3.5%	Yes	11	13.9%
No	454	93.6%	No	66	83.5%
Not Specified	13	2.9%	Not Specified	2	2.5%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	79	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Exchanged Sex for Drugs or Money

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had ever exchanged sex for drugs or money. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-14 and Figure 7-6.

Table 7-14

Frequency Table for Exchanged Sex

	Number	Percent
Yes	52	10.7%
No	422	87.0%
Not Specified[a]	11	2.2%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

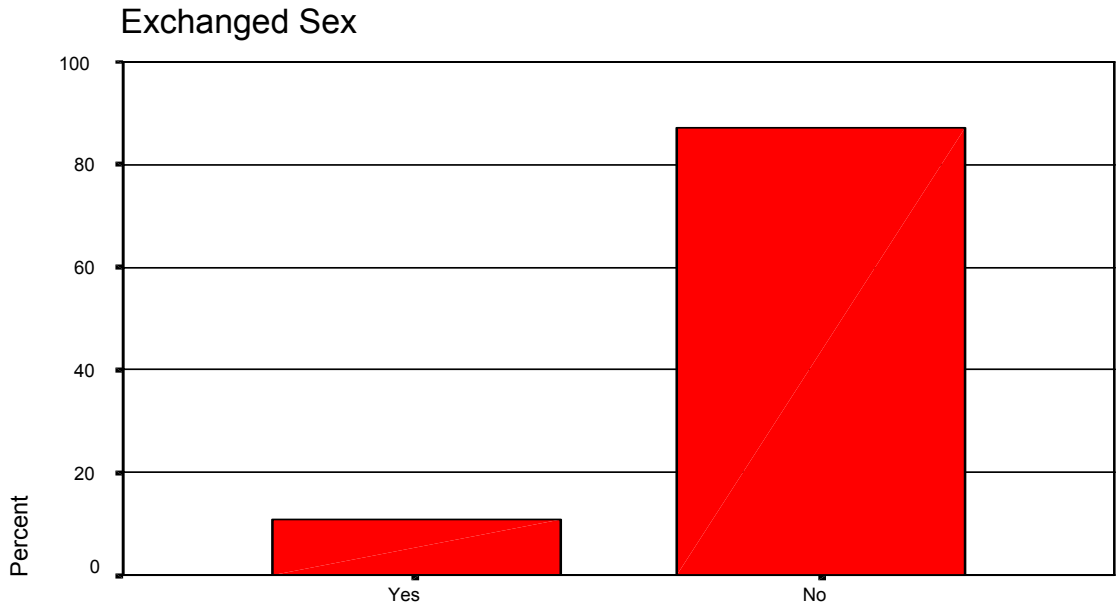


Figure 7-6. Exchanged sex.

There were differences observed for three demographic groups when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The 35-44, 45-54, and bisexual demographics differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 35-44 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 35-44 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 83) = 6.5, p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-15. Respondents that were 35-44 were more likely to have exchanged sex for drugs or money sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-15

35-44 Demographic Comparison: Exchanged Sex

All Survey Participants			35-44 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	52	10.7%	Yes	15	18.1%
No	422	87.0%	No	63	75.9%
Not Specified	11	2.2%	Not Specified	5	6.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	83	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 45-54 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the 45-54 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 41) = 3.9$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-16. Respondents that were 45-54 were less likely to have exchanged sex for drugs or money sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-16

45-54 Demographic Comparison: Exchanged Sex

All Survey Participants			45-54 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	52	10.7%	Yes	2	4.9%
No	422	87.0%	No	39	95.1%
Not Specified	11	2.2%	Not Specified	0	0.0%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	41	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the bisexual demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the bisexual demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 32) = 33.6$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-17. Bisexual respondents were more likely to have exchanged sex for drugs or money sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-17

Bisexual Demographic Comparison: Exchanged Sex

All Survey Participants			Bisexual Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	52	10.7%	Yes	9	28.1%
No	422	87.0%	No	21	65.6%
Not Specified	11	2.2%	Not Specified	2	6.3%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	32	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Exchanged Drugs or Money for Sex

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had ever exchanged drugs or money for sex. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 7-18 and Figure 7-7.

Table 7-18

Frequency Table for Exchanged Drugs/Money

	Number	Percent
Yes	37	7.6%
No	437	90.1%
Not Specified[a]	11	2.2%
Total	485	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.
[a]Excluded from graphical display.

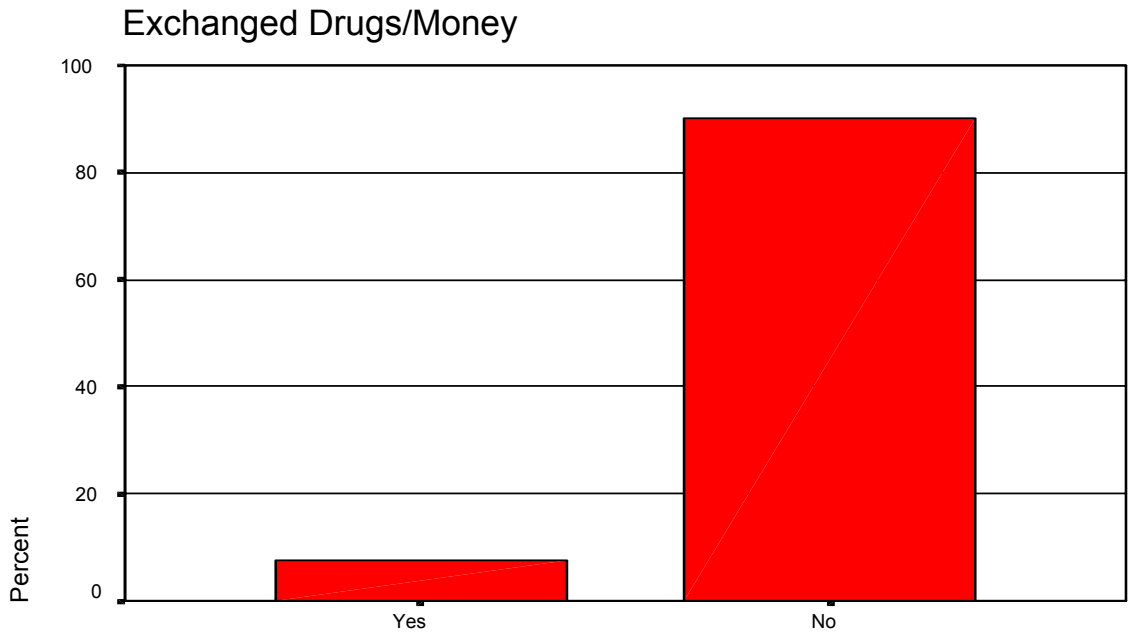


Figure 7-7. Exchanged drugs/money.

There were differences observed for two demographic groups when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The bisexual and rural demographics differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the bisexual demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the bisexual demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 32) = 4$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-19. Bisexual respondents were more likely to have exchanged drugs or money for sex sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-19

Bisexual Demographic Comparison: Exchanged Drugs/Money

All Survey Participants			Bisexual Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	37	7.6%	Yes	4	12.5%
No	437	90.1%	No	26	81.3%
Not Specified	11	2.2%	Not Specified	2	6.3%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	32	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the rural demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample. The chi square results for the rural demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 95) = 4.5$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 7-20. Respondents living in rural areas were less likely to have exchanged drugs or money for sex sometime in their lives as compared to the overall sample.

Table 7-20

Rural Demographic Comparison: Exchanged Drugs/Money

All Survey Participants			Rural Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	37	7.6%	Yes	2	2.1%
No	437	90.1%	No	96.8	96.8%
Not Specified	11	2.2%	Not Specified	1	1.1%
Total	485	100.0%	Total	95	100.0%

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

INTEREST IN PREVENTION SERVICES

Services

Respondents were asked to indicate their interest in five prevention services. The services were school programs/safer sex education classes in high school, needle exchange, one-time small group discussions about condom use, one-time small group discussions about STD prevention, and HIV/AIDS 101 training. Respondents were allowed to pick multiple services. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 9-1 and Figure 9-1. The results describe the number of respondents that indicated an interest for the service.

Table 9-1

Frequency Table for Services

	Number	Percent
School Programs	168	34.6%
Needle Exchange	60	12.4%
Condom Use	77	15.9%
STD Prevention	128	26.4%
HIV/AIDS 101	145	29.9%

Note. Figures represent proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$).

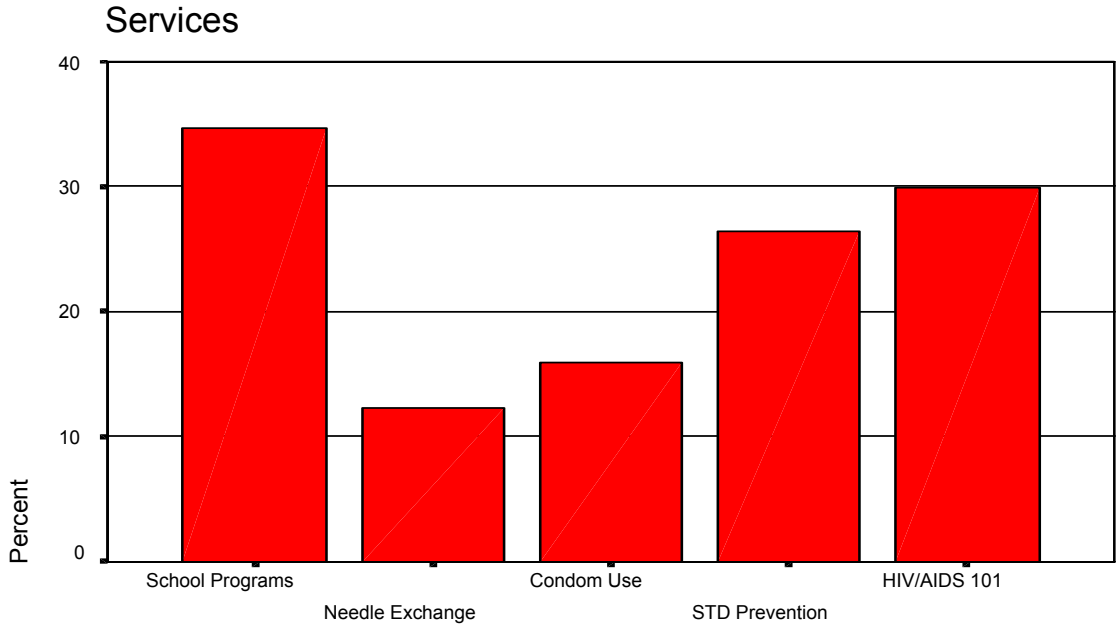


Figure 9-1. Services.

There were differences observed for six demographic groups when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The 14-18, 45-54, Hispanic, gay, bisexual, and rural demographics differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 14-18 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample with regard to the "school programs" service. The chi square results for the 14-18 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 73) = 20.6$, $p < .05$ and the frequency results are displayed in Table 9-2. Respondents that were 14-18 were more likely to be interested in the "school programs" service.

Table 9-2

14-18 Demographic Comparison: Services

All Survey Participants			14-18 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
School Programs	168	34.6%[a]	School Programs	41	56.2%[b]

[a]Proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$). [b]Proportion of the 14-18 demographic ($N = 73$).

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 45-54 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample in three service areas. The three services were "school programs," "condom use," and "STD prevention." The chi square results for the 45-54 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 41) = 17.7$, $p < .05$ for "school programs," $\chi^2(1, N = 41) = 5.5$, $p < .05$ for "condom use," and $\chi^2(1, N = 41) = 10.4$, $p < .05$ for "STD prevention." The frequency results are displayed in Table 9-3. Respondents that were 45-54 were less likely to be interested in the "school programs," "condom use," and "STD prevention" services as compared to the overall sample.

Table 9-3

45-54 Demographic Comparison: Services

All Survey Participants			45-54 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
School Programs	168	34.6%[a]	School Programs	6	14.6%[b]
Condom Use	77	15.9%[a]	Condom Use	3	7.3%[b]
STD Prevention	128	26.4%[a]	STD Prevention	5	12.2%[b]

[a]Proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$). [b]Proportion of the 45-54 demographic ($N = 41$).

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the Hispanic demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample in four service areas. The four services were "school programs," "condom use," "STD prevention," and "HIV/AIDS 101." The chi square results for the Hispanic demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 88) = 6.4$, $p < .05$ for "school programs," $\chi^2(1, N = 88) = 4.8$, $p < .05$ for "condom use," $\chi^2(1, N = 88) = 18.8$, $p < .05$ for "STD prevention," and $\chi^2(1, N = 88) = 13.3$, $p < .05$ for "HIV/AIDS 101." The frequency results are displayed in Table 9-4. Hispanic respondents were more likely to be interested in the "school programs," "condom use," "STD prevention," and "HIV/AIDS 101" services as compared to the overall sample.

Table 9-4

Hispanic Demographic Comparison: Services

All Survey Participants			Hispanic Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
School Programs	168	34.6%[a]	School Programs	41	46.6%[b]
Condom Use	77	15.9%[a]	Condom Use	21	23.9%[b]
STD Prevention	128	26.4%[a]	STD Prevention	40	45.5%[b]
HIV/AIDS 101	145	29.9%[a]	HIV/AIDS 101	41	46.6%[b]

[a]Proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$). [b]Proportion of the Hispanic demographic ($N = 88$).

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the gay demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample in two service areas. The two services were "STD prevention" and "HIV/AIDS 101." The chi square results for the gay demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 79) = 8.4$, $p < .05$ for "STD prevention" and $\chi^2(1, N = 79) = 9.9$, $p < .05$ for "HIV/AIDS 101." The frequency results are displayed in Table 9-5. Gay respondents were more likely to be interested in the "STD prevention" and "HIV/AIDS 101" services as compared to the overall sample.

Table 9-5

Gay Demographic Comparison: Services

All Survey Participants			Gay Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
STD Prevention	128	26.4%[a]	STD Prevention	31	39.2%[b]
HIV/AIDS 101	145	29.9%[a]	HIV/AIDS 101	35	44.3%[b]

[a]Proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$). [b]Proportion of the Gay demographic ($N = 79$).

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the bisexual demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample with regard to the "HIV/AIDS 101" service. The chi square results for the bisexual demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 32) = 5.9$, $p < .05$ for "HIV/AIDS 101." The frequency results are displayed in Table 9-6. Bisexual respondents were less likely to be interested in the "HIV/AIDS 101" service as compared to the overall sample.

Table 9-6

Bisexual Demographic Comparison: Services

All Survey Participants			Bisexual Demographic		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
HIV/AIDS 101	145	29.9%[a]	HIV/AIDS 101	6	18.8%[b]

[a]Proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$). [b]Proportion of the Bisexual demographic ($N = 32$).

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the rural demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample with regard to the "Needle Exchange" service. The chi square results for the rural demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 95) = 4.6$, $p < .05$ for "Needle Exchange." The frequency results are displayed in Table 9-7. Respondents living in rural areas

were less likely to be interested in the "Needle Exchange" service as compared to the overall sample.

Table 9-7

Rural Demographic Comparison: Services

All Survey Participants			Rural Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Needle Exchange	60	12.4%[a]	Needle Exchange	5	5.3%[b]

[a]Proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$). [b]Proportion of the rural demographic ($N = 95$).

Workshops

Respondents were asked to indicate their interest in five prevention workshops. The workshops would cover topics such as communication/negotiation, self-esteem, relationship building, intimacy, and coming out. Respondents were allowed to pick multiple workshops. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 9-8 and Figure 9-2. The results describe the number of respondents that indicated an interest for the workshop.

Table 9-8

Frequency Table for Workshops

	Number	Percent
Communication Skills	142	29.3%
Self-Esteem	184	37.9%
Relationship Building	192	39.6%
Intimacy	131	27.0%
Coming Out	61	12.6%

Note. Figures represent proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$).

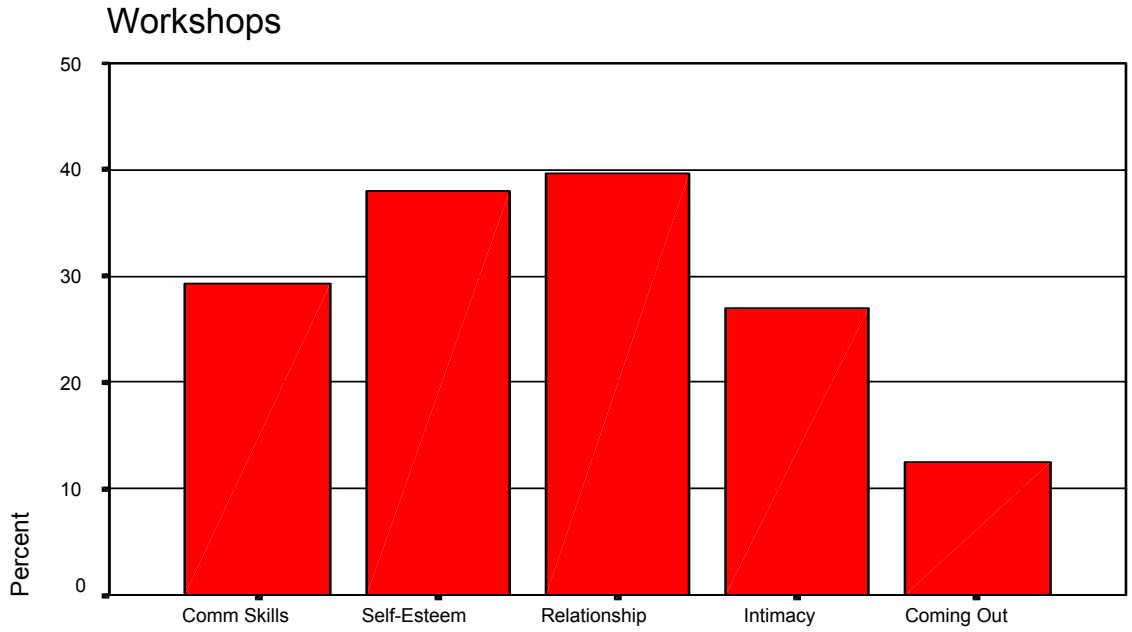


Figure 9-2. Workshops.

There were differences observed for six demographic groups when comparing individual demographics to the overall sample. The 14-18, 45-54, Hispanic, gay, bisexual, and rural demographics differed from the overall sample. All other demographics did not differ from the results observed.

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 14-18 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample with regard to the "communication skills" and "relationship building" workshops. The chi square results for the 14-18 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 73) = 4.9$,

$p < .05$ for the "communication skills" and $\chi^2(1, N = 73) = 9.3$, $p < .05$ for the "relationship building" workshops. The frequency results are displayed in Table 9-9. Respondents that were 14-18 were less likely to be interested in the "communication skills" and "relationship building" workshops as compared to the overall sample.

Table 9-9

14-18 Demographic Comparison: Workshops

All Survey Participants			14-18 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Communication Skills	142	29.3%[a]	Communication Skills	14	19.2%[b]
Relationship Building	192	39.6%[a]	Relationship Building	18	24.7%[b]

[a]Proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$). [b]Proportion of the 14-18 demographic ($N = 73$).

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the 45-54 demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample in three workshop topics. The three topics were "communication skills," "relationship building," and "intimacy." The chi square results for the 45-54 demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 41) = 4.6$, $p < .05$ for the "communication skills," $\chi^2(1, N = 41) = 13$, $p < .05$ for the "relationship building," and $\chi^2(1, N = 41) = 5$, $p < .05$ for the "intimacy." The frequency results are displayed in Table 9-10. Respondents that were 45-54 were less likely to be interested in the "communication skills," "relationship building," and "intimacy," workshops as compared to the overall sample.

Table 9-10

45-54 Demographic Comparison: Workshops

All Survey Participants			45-54 Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Communication Skills	142	29.3%[a]	Communication Skills	8	19.5%[b]
Relationship Building	192	39.6%[a]	Relationship Building	9	22.0%[b]
Intimacy	131	27.0%[a]	Intimacy	7	17.1%[b]

[a]Proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$). [b]Proportion of the 45-54 demographic ($N = 41$).

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the Hispanic demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample with regard to the "intimacy" workshop. The chi square results for the Hispanic demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 88) = 7.6$, $p < .05$ for the "intimacy" workshop. The frequency results are displayed in Table 9-11. Hispanic respondents were less likely to be interested in the "intimacy" workshop as compared to the overall sample.

Table 9-11

Hispanic Demographic Comparison: Workshops

All Survey Participants			Hispanic Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Intimacy	131	27.0%[a]	Intimacy	13	14.8%[b]

[a]Proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$). [b]Proportion of the Hispanic demographic ($N = 88$).

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the gay demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample in three workshop topics. The three topics were "relationship building," "intimacy," and "coming out." The chi square results for the gay demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 79) = 5.1$, $p < .05$ for "relationship building," $\chi^2(1, N = 79) = 22.6$, $p < .05$ for "intimacy," and $\chi^2(1, N = 79) = 21$, $p < .05$ "coming out." The frequency results are displayed in Table 9-12. Gay respondents were more likely to be interested in the "relationship building," "intimacy," and "coming out" workshops as compared to the overall sample.

Table 9-12

Gay Demographic Comparison: Workshops

All Survey Participants			Gay Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Relationship Building	192	39.6%[a]	Relationship Building	40	50.6%[b]
Intimacy	131	27.0%[a]	Intimacy	38	48.1%[b]
Coming Out	61	12.6%[a]	Coming Out	22	27.8%[b]

[a]Proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$). [b]Proportion of the Gay demographic ($N = 79$).

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the bisexual demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample with regard to the "self-esteem" workshop. The chi square results for the bisexual demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 32) = 4.1$, $p < .05$ for the "self-esteem" workshop. The frequency results are displayed in Table 9-13. Bisexual respondents were less likely to be interested in the "self-esteem" workshop as compared to the overall sample.

Table 9-13

Bisexual Demographic Comparison: Workshops

All Survey Participants			Bisexual Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Self-Esteem	184	37.9%[a]	Self-Esteem	9	28.1%[b]

[a]Proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$). [b]Proportion of the Bisexual demographic ($N = 32$).

Chi square results indicate that the frequencies observed in the rural demographic differed from the frequencies in the overall sample with regard to the "relationship building" workshop. The chi square results for the rural demographic were $\chi^2(1, N = 95) = 4.1$, $p < .05$ for the "relationship building" workshop. The frequency results are displayed in Table 9-14. Respondents that lived in rural areas were more likely to be interested in the "relationship building" workshop as compared to the overall sample.

Table 9-14 **Rural Demographic Comparison: Workshops**

All Survey Participants			Rural Demographic		
	Number	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**
Relationship Building	192	39.6%[a]	Relationship Building	47	49.5%[b]

[a]Proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$). [b]Proportion of the rural demographic ($N = 95$).

Locations

Respondents were asked to indicate the best possible sites to offer HIV/AIDS prevention services. Respondents were allowed to pick multiple sites. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 9-15. No comparisons were made between individual demographics and the overall sample on this particular measure.

Table 9-15

Frequency Table for Locations

	Number	Percent
1. Health Clinics	261	53.8%
2. Community Center	216	44.5%
3. Health Department	209	43.1%
4. Community Org.	187	38.6%
5. Library	121	24.9%
6. Churches	120	24.7%
7. Outreach Park	115	23.7%
8. Drum Circle	98	20.2%
9. Clubs	94	19.4%
10. Job Services	83	17.1%
11. Coffee Shops	77	15.9%

Note. Figures represent proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$).

Advertisements

Respondents were asked to indicate the best possible ways to advertise HIV/AIDS prevention services. Respondents were allowed to pick multiple methods. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 9-16. No comparisons were made between individual demographics and the overall sample on this particular measure.

Table 9-16

Frequency Table for Advertisements

	Number	Percent
1. Billboards	274	56.5%
2. Radio	266	54.8%
3. Community Cntr	258	53.2%
4. Newspaper	251	51.8%
5. Medical Clinics	250	51.5%
6. University	240	49.5%
7. City Weekly	216	44.5%
8. Clubs	216	44.5%
9. Booths	198	40.8%
10. Coffee Shops	189	39.0%
11. Bookstores	174	35.9%
12. Concerts	145	29.9%
13. Restaurants	135	27.8%
14. Lavender Book	118	24.3%
15. Catalyst	106	21.9%
16. Pillar	105	21.6%

Note. Figures represent proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$).

BARRIERS TO PREVENTION SERVICES

Barriers to Prevention Services

Respondents were asked to identify barriers that they encounter when trying to obtain HIV/AIDS prevention services. The barriers included confidentiality, inconvenience, doesn't address a need, language barrier, location, wheelchair accessibility, embarrassment, lack of knowledge about how to obtain services, a fear of people finding out that the services are needed, denial regarding diagnosis, don't care, and don't know where to get services. Respondents were allowed to pick multiple barriers. The possible responses and results observed are displayed in Table 9-17. No comparisons were made between individual demographics and the overall sample on this particular measure.

Table 9-17

Frequency Table for Barriers

	Number	Percent
1. Needs	80	16.5%
2. Lack of Knowledge	78	16.1%
3. Location	65	13.4%
4. Inconvenient	60	12.4%
5. Confidentiality	55	11.3%
6. Don't Care	47	9.7%
7. Don't Know	43	8.9%
8. Finding Out	31	6.4%
9. Embarrassment	30	6.2%
10. Language	17	3.5%
11. Denial	9	1.9%
12. Wheelchair	4	0.8%

Note. Figures represent proportion of the total sample ($N = 485$).